

## REMOVAL OF CADMIUM, LEAD AND ORGANIC LOAD FROM WASTEWATER USING BIOGENIC SULFIDE UNDER ANAEROBIC CONDITIONS

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### ABSTRACT

*The influent of the wastewater treatment plant in Ismailia - Egypt loaded with many species of heavy metals, since no separation between industrial and municipal wastewaters because the plant was not designed to remove these metals. The objective of this study was to apply a method able to remove aforementioned metals with biomass concurrently and characterized to be cheap and effective. The removal of heavy metals such as lead, cadmium and minimize the volume of biomass simultaneously was achieved by using bench-scale biogas digester (vertical type) under anaerobic conditions and optimum temperature within the mesophilic condition 38 °C. The treatments of this work carried out on two phases; the first phase was conducted in the absence of gypsum adding (control treatments) and the second was performed with adding gypsum at a dose equal to 5g l<sup>-1</sup> (gypsum treatments) with a fermentation time of 20 days. These treatments carried out on the slurry, which was the end residue in the treatment lagoons in Ismailia wastewater treatment plant. This slurry was supplemented with the studied metals. The objective behind adding gypsum was to reduce by native species of sulphate reducing bacteria (SRB) and then produce biogenic sulfide, which used in precipitation of these metals as sulfides and their loss with the wasted biomass. The results showed that the removal efficiency for both Cd and Pb metals increased with decrease the initial concentration of them. Since, the removal levels of both metals for gypsum treatments were >99% at Cd and Pb with initial concentrations not exceed over 120 and 150 mg l<sup>-1</sup>, respectively. By comparison with control treatments at initial concentrations of Cd and Pb not exceed over 60 and 75 mg l<sup>-1</sup>, respectively, the removal efficiency reached >99% for Cd and 98.9% for Pb.*

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*The pH values for all gypsum treatment were around pH 7. Furthermore, the removal of total solids for the gypsum treatments reached over 84% for the most treatments at the end of the fermentation time. The reaction of Cd and Pb belongs to the second-order kinetic model. It can be concluded that, the adding gypsum under previous conditions as a treatment process can be an effective approach to reuse this kind of wastewater safely in many purposes especially in irrigation.*

**Key words:** Wastewater, Anaerobic digestion, Lead, Cadmium, Gypsum, Biogenic sulfide, Kinetics

### INTRODUCTION

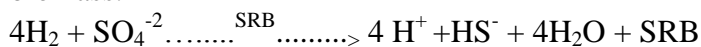
**A**lvarez et al. (2007) pointed out that precipitating the metal sulphide with the biomass means that the precipitated metals are lost with the wasted biomass, although they can be recovered from the bio-sludge. They used a two-stage process, which separated out the metal precipitation and biological sulphate reduction steps. Mine waters and industrial effluents that contain high sulphate and metal concentrations can be treated using a combination of bacterial sulphate reduction to generate sulphide, followed by removal of the metals as metal sulphide precipitates. Many studies have been carried out in this area of application. Since most of the Acid Mine Drainage treatment processes produced amorphous metal sulphide precipitates, it is important to understand that the solubility differences between these and the solubilities of the crystalline metal sulphide that are most often reported in the literature. The environmental implications of producing a more soluble metal sulphide are often not taken into account. **Gammons and Frandzen (2001)** have started in a paper that points out the differences between the theoretical and measured solubilities of metal sulphide removed at a treatment wetland. Removal and recovery of metals as metal sulphide, when it comes to sludge volume, reusability of the sludge and effluent quality, precipitation of metals with sulphide is superior to precipitation as hydroxides. It has many advantages over lime precipitation such as:

- High reactivity of sulphide with heavy-metal ions and very low solubility of the resulting metal sulphide over a broad pH range resulting in lower effluent concentrations.

- Sulphide precipitation, unlike hydroxide precipitation, is relatively insensitive to the presence of complexes and most chelating agents.
- A high degree of selective metal precipitation is possible with sulphide, contrary to hydroxide precipitation.
- Metal sulphide sludges generally are more dense and stable than metal hydroxide sludges, exhibiting better thickening and dewatering characteristics than the corresponding metal hydroxide sludge, which facilitates further processing.

Previous objections against the use of sulphide, i.e. that it is toxic and corrosive, do not hold anymore because of the application of adequate safety measures, and the use of modern corrosion-resistant construction materials (plastics) eliminate these disadvantages. In the remainder of this paper, technology will be described to produce sulphide on-site and on-demand using biotechnology. This eliminates the hazards and costs that accompany the transport, handling and storage of chemical sulphide. Sulfate reducing Bacteria SRB is anaerobes characterized by their ability to perform dissimilatory sulfate reduction with the simultaneous oxidation of the organic substrates (**Postgate, 1984**). Lead is a toxic metal to humans, aquatic fauna and livestock; its toxicity in humans includes hypertension and brain damage. Cadmium is a highly toxic element that, in humans, can cause serious damage to kidneys and bones; and is probably best known for its association with itai-itai disease (**Wase and Forster, 1995**).

The influent of wastewater treatment plant in Ismailia - Egypt, loaded by many species of heavy metals, i.e. since; no separation between industrial and municipal wastewaters is performed because the plant was not designed to remove these metals. Thus, we need to a method able to remove these metals with biomass concurrently, characterize by its cheapest and effective. The objectives of this study were to investigate removal of Cd, Pb and minimize the volume of biomass simultaneously under anaerobic digestion by adding gypsum to the slurry, which was supplemented with the studied metals. After that, gypsum was reduced by sulphate reducing bacteria (SRB) to produce biogenic sulfide and then these metals were precipitated as sulfides which can be losable with the wasted biomass.



## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### **Bench-scale biogas digester**

A bench-scale of cylindrical biogas digester (vertical type) is shown in Fig. (1). Three vertical biogas digesters were constructed at the Agricultural Engineering Department, Faculty of Agriculture, Suez-Canal University. Each digester was fabricated from galvanized steel sheet of 1.5 mm thickness, 45 cm long and 25 cm diameter with total capacity of 22 liters and digestion volume of 20 liters, and it has a PVC inlet and outlet tubes of 50.8 mm diameter for feeding and rejecting the digested materials, respectively. To follow up the digestion processes, orifice for releasing the produced gas provided to the digester. To measure pH and temperature an inlet tube was used. A hasp mixer was mounted with the biogas digester and adjusted automatically at 2 minutes every half an hour, meanwhile a thermostatic heating unit provided the digester with a pump to adjust temperature selector. The temperature of the mixture adjusted within the mesophilic condition (38 °C).

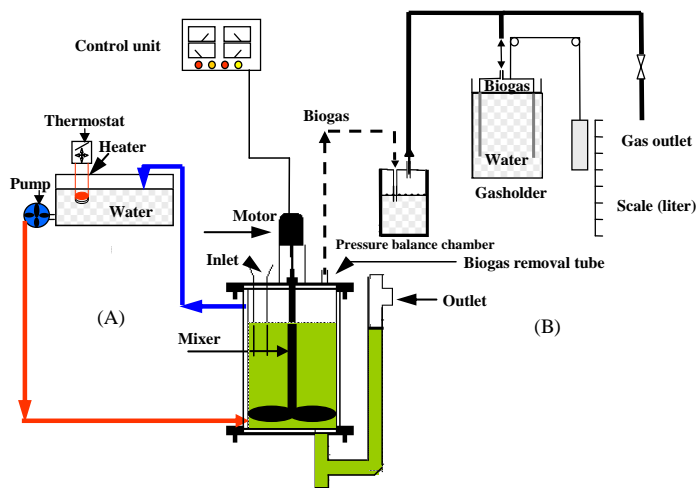


Fig. 1: Schematic diagram of vertical bench-scale biogas digester.

A thermostatic electrical heater and a centrifugal pump, operated by 90-Watt motor, assembled with an insulated water tank to form the heating

unit beside the close cycle serpentine as shown in Fig. (1, A). Copper tube of 7.5 m length, (9.53 and 8.3 mm outer and inner diameters) serpentine was coiled around the digester which was insulated using 25.4 mm thick polystyrene slabs (foam) to create a stable temperature water jacket around the digester. The digester was feeding by the slurry, which was the end residue in the lagoons in Ismailia wastewater treatment plant. This slurry was supplemented with the studied metals by adding over concentrations of Cd and Pb to reach the initial concentrations to be as shown in Table (1). The treatments of this work were carried out in two phases; the first phase was conducted in the absence of gypsum (control treatments), and the second was carried out with adding gypsum (gypsum treatments). The fermentation time for each treatment was 20 days, and the sampling was every two days from the starting to the end of the treatment within the reactors. The samples were taken by plastic syringes and were kept in an icebox till to reach the lab to carry on which some analyses, viz. total solids (TS), volatile solids (VS), total  $\text{SO}_4^{-2}$ , total sulphide and the residual concentrations of Pb and Cd.

Table 1: The initial concentrations of Cd and Pb in the slurry,  $\text{mg l}^{-1}$ .

Treatments*	Cd	Pb
T1	20	25
T2	40	50
T3	60	75
T4	80	100
T5	100	125
T6	120	150
T7	140	175
T8	160	200

\*These treatments were conducted without adding gypsum (control) and repeated with adding gypsum by dose  $5\text{gl}^{-1}$ .

In this work the direct inoculation of SRB was not used but depended on supporting the native species (inside this slurry) to growth by fulfillment the optimum conditions of pH, temperature, substrate and keeping the anaerobic conditions. The depletion of  $\text{SO}_4^{-2}$  and the increasing of sulfide

concentrations in the gypsum treatments comparing with the control treatment was taken as an indicator on SRB activity inside the reactors.

Table 2: Physical and chemical characteristics of the end slurry of Ismailia wastewater treatment plant.

TS	VS	Cd	Pb	SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-2</sup>	EC	pH
gl <sup>-1</sup>		mg l <sup>-1</sup>		(dSm <sup>-1</sup> )		
38.99	2.95	1.14	10.50	42.6	1.43	7.02

TS = total solids, VS = volatile solids

## Analytical methods and Instrumentation

### *Temperature and pH*

The temperature and pH values of the slurry inside the bench-scale digesters were measured regularly every two days using Jenway pH hand held meter model 370pH/mv. The temperature of slurry inside digester was adjusted within the mesophilic condition (38 °C). Dissolved sulfide was measured immediately after sampling using the methylene blue method (**Fischer, 1883**). Sulfate was measured by turbidimetric method according to the (**APHA, 1980**). TS and VS were measured according to **APHA (1992)**. These parameters were determined for the gypsum treatments only. The values of residual concentration of sulfate and sulphide were corrected by subtracting the control treatment values. The residual concentrations of Cd and Pb in the filtrates were measured for the two types of the treatments by Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (Perkin-Elmer, AAS, Flame, Series 711838 v1.26) according to (**Skoog et al., 1992**).

### *Kinetic models*

Kinetic studies of metal removal in the control and gypsum treatments were developed in order to determine the fit kinetic model of the removal reaction of the studied metals. Two different kinetic models were applied in this work according to (**Lagergren, 1898**).

The linerized form of the first-order model is generally expressed as:

$$\ln(q_e - q_t) = \ln q_e - k_1 t. \quad (1)$$

Where  $q_e$  (mg/g) is the amount of metal ions adsorbed at equilibrium and  $q_t$  (mg/g) is the amount of metal ions adsorbed at a particular time  $t$  (min), respectively. The values of  $k_1$  can be obtained from the slope of the plot of  $\log(q_e - q_t)$  versus  $t$ . The validity of the first-order kinetics and hence the Lagergren equation could be tested by comparing  $q_e$  values obtained from the intercepts of the plots with those obtained. If the validity is weak, the kinetics can be tested for following second-order mechanism (Ho et al., 2001).

The linearized form of the second-order model is generally expressed as:

$$t/q_t = (1/k_2 q_e^2) + (1/q_e)t \quad (2)$$

Where  $K_2$  ( $\text{mg.g}^{-1}\text{min}^{-1}$ ) is the rate constant of the second order equation.

### ***Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) with an energy dispersive X-Ray (EDX)***

The morphology and microstructure of solid residue samples for control and gypsum treatments after their reactions with heavy metals cations were studied by using scanning electron microscopy (SEM) technique. The powdered samples were converted to disc and coated by gold using vapor gold; a Philips XL30 attached to EDAX unit, with accelerating voltage up to 30KV and magnification 50000X was used. Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) technique by JEOL Scanning electron microscopy JSM-5600 attached to an energy dispersive X-Ray (EDX).

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### ***Statistical analysis***

The SPSS statistical package, version 16.0 (SPSS Inc., Michigan, USA), was used for the statistical analysis.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **Removal efficiency of Cd and Pb for control and gypsum treatments**

Fig. (2) shows that the higher initial concentrations of Cd and Pb led to higher of their residual concentrations and the lower was in removal percentages for all treatments. Although, by passing the fermentation time, the residual concentrations of Cd and Pb proved to be decreased and this was true for all treatments.

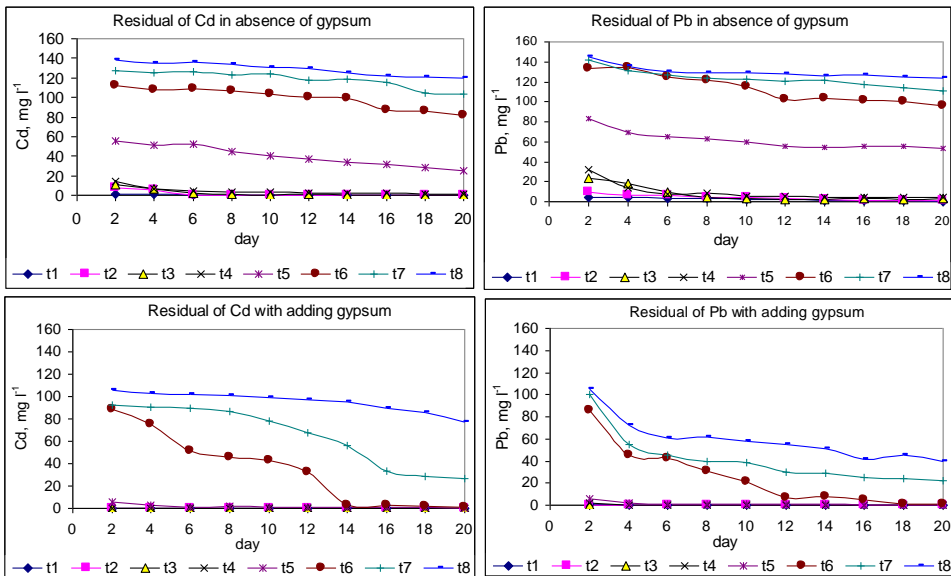


Fig. 2: Effect of fermentation time on the residual concentrations of Cd and Pb for control and gypsum treatments.

Fig. (3) explains that the removal efficiency level for both Cd and Pb metals increased with decrease the initial concentration for them in all treatments. Since this level was >99% for gypsum treatment when Cd and Pb with initial concentrations not exceeded over 120 and 150 mg l<sup>-1</sup> (T6), respectively. By comparison, these levels for control treatment were (>99% for Cd and 98 9% for Pb) when initial concentrations of Cd and Pb not exceeded over 60 and 75 mg l<sup>-1</sup> (T3), respectively. Whereas the last four control treatments, which be having high initial concentrations of two metals, characterized by decreasing ability of their solids in which to laden these metals, but the position with adding gypsum was changed. Since in the absence of gypsum the pathway of removal depended on sorption of metals on solids that is existence actually in the slurry. The surfaces of these solids are limited, but with adding gypsum increase the precipitation process was achieved using biogenic sulfide. The sorption of heavy metals occurs on the solid fraction, either biomass or inert particulate matter (**Shin et al., 1997**). The sorption of heavy metals on to these biomaterials is attributed to their constituents, which are mainly proteins, carbohydrates, and phenolis



compounds, which contain functional groups such as carboxyl, hydroxyl and amine that are responsible for the binding of metal ions (**Al-Asheh and Duvnjak, 1998**).

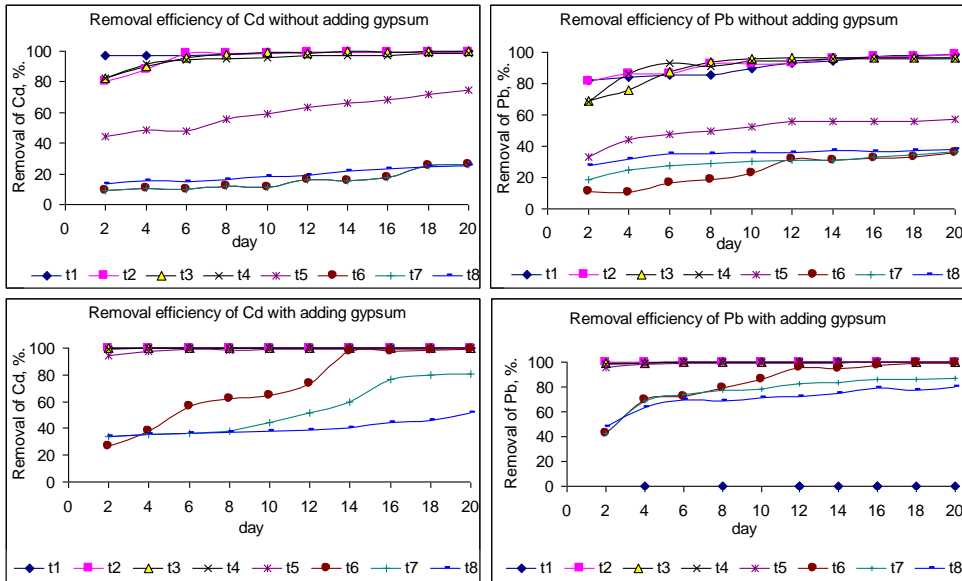


Fig. 3: Effect of fermentation time on removal efficiency of Cd and Pb for control and gypsum treatments.

On the other hand the removal efficiency increased with passing the fermentation time for the all treatments, especially for the treatments which are possessing the low concentrations of the studied metals. This may be explained by the fact that sulphate reducing bacteria lost their activity under the high concentrations of Cd and Pb, which were considered the toxicity limits for them. It was found that heavy-metal toxicity is one of the major causes of digester upset or failure (**Swanwick et al., 1969**). The toxic effect of heavy metals is attributed to disruption of enzyme function and structure by binding of the metals with thiol and other groups on protein molecules or by replacing naturally occurring metals in enzyme prosthetic groups (**Vallee and Ulnar, 1972**). The most important methods for mitigating heavy-metal toxicity are precipitation, sorption and chelation by organic and inorganic ligands (**Oleszkiewicz and Sharma, 1990**).

**Total solids (TS) and volatile solids (VS) for gypsum-treatments**

As be obvious in Fig. 4 (a, b) the TS values for all gypsum treatments decrease with the fermentation time and VS values agree with TS values in this trend for these treatments. Table (3) elucidates that, the removal percentage of TS and VS for all gypsum treatments increased with the increasing fermentation time and decreased with the increase in the initial concentration for both metals. The maximum values of removal efficiency were 90.1 and 81.7% for TS and VS, respectively at T1 (20 and 25 initial concentrations of Cd and Pb, respectively). While the minimum values of removal efficiency were 73.1 and 58.6% at T8 (160 and 200 initial concentrations of Cd and Pb, respectively). This trend may indicated that, the increasing initial concentration of the studied metals leads to decreasing bacteria species activity and rate of their growth, and then the rates consumption of TS and VS will be decreased. Anaerobic biological processes relying on the activity of SRB are being currently considered for the treatment of heavy metal containing effluents. The biogenic sulfides form insoluble complexes with heavy metals and result in their precipitation. However, heavy metals are inhibitory to anaerobic microorganisms, including methanogens and SRB. Therefore, heavy metals could have adverse effects on anaerobic microorganisms and hinder the performance of biological metal removal (karri et al., 2006).

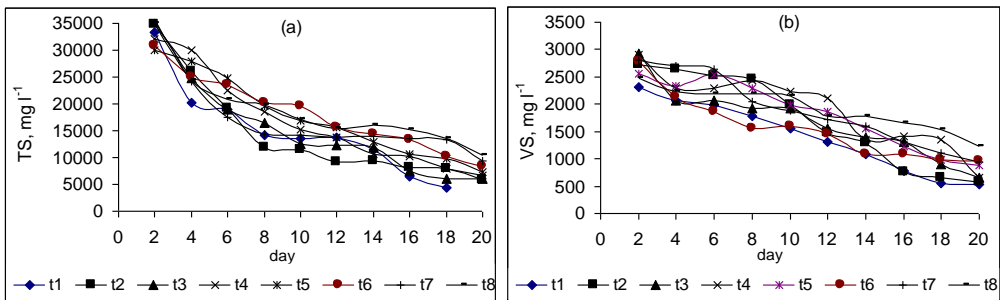


Fig. 4: The effect of fermentation time on the residual concentrations of total solids (TS) and volatile solids (VS) for gypsum treatments.

**Table 3: The removal percentage of total solids (TS) and volatile solids (VS) for gypsum treatments with the fermentation time**

day	T1		T2		T3		T4		T5		T6		T7		T8	
	TS	VS	TS	VS	TS	VS	TS	VS	TS	VS	TS	VS	TS	VS	TS	VS
2	14.4	21.4	10.9	7.80	9.4	1.0	17.5	1.7	22.8	13.2	21.1	5.4	8.1	5.1	10.3	15.9
4	48.4	30.2	33.4	10.5	36.6	29.8	23.0	22.4	28.4	20.7	35.9	28.1	37.9	8.1	37.5	24.1
6	51.3	32.9	51.1	14.6	51.3	30.2	42.2	22.0	36.2	13.9	39.9	37.0	54.9	10.5	46.8	26.1
8	63.8	39.7	69.5	17.0	57.6	34.9	52.7	17.3	49.9	22.0	48.1	47.1	63.3	30.9	49.1	26.1
10	65.2	47.1	70.9	32.9	68.0	34.9	61.2	24.1	56.7	32.5	49.8	45.8	63.4	35.9	56.4	27.5
12	64.7	55.3	76.6	49.8	68.6	47.1	64.8	28.8	60.1	36.6	59.8	50.9	64.8	41.7	60.5	39.7
14	70.9	63.4	76.1	56.6	69.6	52.9	72.6	53.9	66.7	47.1	62.9	63.4	64.1	45.8	58.9	39.3
16	83.3	73.6	79.0	74.2	80.6	55.3	73.8	51.9	72.9	58.3	65.8	63.4	65.1	55.9	61.0	43.7
18	88.6	81.0	79.8	78.0	84.4	69.6	79.6	53.9	74.9	66.8	74.1	66.8	65.9	62.4	65.1	47.8
20	90.1	81.7	84.9	80.3	84.7	78.0	82.7	77.6	81.5	70.5	78.4	67.1	75.9	68.1	73.1	58.6

**pH, sulphate and sulfide for the gypsum treatments**

Fig. (5) explains that, the pH values for all gypsum treatments were around to the neutral value (pH 7). Since the change in pH values was not exceeded over 0.5 unit, this may be enhancing the conditions to the SRB growth. The pH value governed in the common form of sulphide in the media. **Speece (1983)** stated that only the undissociated H<sub>2</sub>S is capable of entering into the cell membrane. Later, it was shown that the bacteria have two threshold inhibition levels, first level for the undissociated H<sub>2</sub>S.

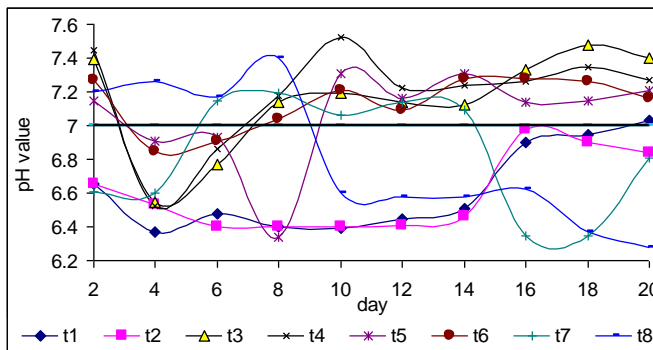


Fig. 5: pH values with the fermentation time for all gypsum treatments.

The second level for the total sulphide, which depends on the environmental pH value less than 7.2 and undissociated H<sub>2</sub>S is dominant, which lead to reach the threshold limit. At a pH above 7.2, the total sulphide is responsible for the inhibitory effect. The sulphate reducing bacteria are less sensitive to total sulphide when the pH is increased from 6.8 to 8.0 and more sensitive to the undissociated sulphide concentration. Moreover, the pH increases lead to less concentration of undissociated H<sub>2</sub>S, which cause 50% inhibition of growth (**O’Flaherty and Colleran, 1998**).

As shown in Fig. 6 (a, b) the residual concentration of sulphate and sulfide in the gypsum treatments through the fermentation time (these concentrations were corrected via subtracting their values of control treatments from which). The decreasing sulphate concentration and the increasing sulphide concentration comparing with their initial concentrations at the initial time for all treatments indicate the occurrence of biological reduction process. Sulphate removal decreased after 20 days from 80.1 to 58.9% for T1 and T8, respectively. This indicated at high

initial concentrations of the studied metals due to reduction in metabolic activity of SRB as a result of metal toxicity effect. The sulphide concentrations increased with the time until reached the maximum values then decreased with the time. This signifies that these concentrations transformed from soluble to precipitated forms such as CdS and PbS. A large drop in sulfide concentration after day 2 was probably due to metal precipitating as insoluble sulfides and adsorption of sulfides onto the walls of the reactor (Jong and Parry, 2003).

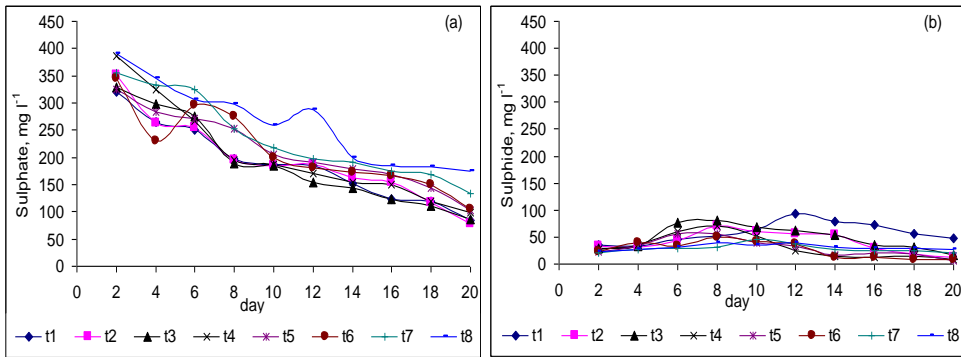


Fig. 6: Residual concentration of sulphate and sulfide with the fermentation time for the gypsum treatments.

**The relations between the studied parameters among gypsum treatments**

Table 4: Pearson Correlation R<sup>2</sup> for some parameters among gypsum treatments.

	TS	VS	pH	Cd <sub>res</sub>	Pb <sub>res.</sub>	SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-2</sup>	Total sulphid	Fermentation time
TS	1	.852**	.076	.303**	.427**	.923**	.014	-.897**
VS	.852**	1	.095	.306**	.356**	.875**	-.166-	-.914**
pH	.076	.095	1	.031	.018	-.119-	-.332**	.117
Cd <sub>res.</sub>	.303**	.306**	.031	1	.937**	-.450**	.192	-.237*
Pb <sub>res.</sub>	.427**	.356**	.018	.937**	1	-.528**	.219	-.324**
SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-2</sup>	.923**	.875**	-.119-	-.450**	-.528**	1	.041	-.912**
Total sulphide	.014	.166-	-.332**	.192	.219	.041	1	-.250*
Fermentation time	-.897**	-.914**	.117	-.237*	-.324**	-.912**	-.250*	1

\*\* Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level.

\* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level.

res. = residual concentration , TS=total solid, VS=volatile solid.

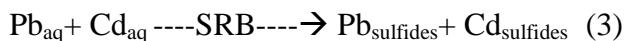
As be clear in Table (4) there are many significant relations between the studied parameters such as:

- TS with  $SO_4^{-2}$ , VS, Cd and Pb as an order of positive relations and as an order of negative relation with fermentation time.
- VS with  $SO_4^{-2}$ , Cd and Pb as an order of positive relations and as an order of negative relation with fermentation time.
- pH with total sulphide as a negative relation.
- $Cd_{res}$  with  $Pb_{res}$  as a positive relation and as a negative relation with each  $SO_4^{-2}$  and fermentation time.
- $Pb_{res}$  with  $SO_4^{-2}$  and fermentation time as negative relations.
- $SO_4^{-2}$  with the fermentation time as a negative relation
- Total sulphide with the fermentation time as a negative relation

The results in Table 4 confirm the previous obtained results.

### **Kinetic studies**

*Kinetic models of Pb and Cd reaction inside the reactors for control and gypsum treatments*



$$r = k [Pb_{aq}]^a [Cd_{aq}]^b \quad (4)$$

Where aq is the total dissolved concentration (residual) of the metal in ( $mg\ l^{-1}$ ), r is the rate of reaction, k is the constant of the rate of reaction, a is the order with respect to  $Pb_{aq}$ , b is the order with respect to  $Cd_{aq}$  and the overall order is (a + b).

As it can be seen from Fig.7, the kinetic models for extrapolating, the rate of this reaction (2) indicate that the fitting of first-order models for each metal respect to both  $Cd_{aq}$  and  $Pb_{aq}$  with either gypsum or control treatments. Whereas the overall reaction must be the summation the orders of Cd and Pb and then the overall reaction became second order (r=2). Thus, k in this case defines by  $k_{2nd}$ , which called a second-order rate constant. The units of  $k_{2nd}$  are found to be  $conc.^{-1} time^{-1}$ . These results indicated that the rate constant of this reaction depended on the initial concentrations of the reactants (Cd and Pb). Thus, this result supported the above results in this work, i.e. the increasing of initial concentration of the studied metals leads to decreasing the ability of their removal because of limiting of the producing sulphide.

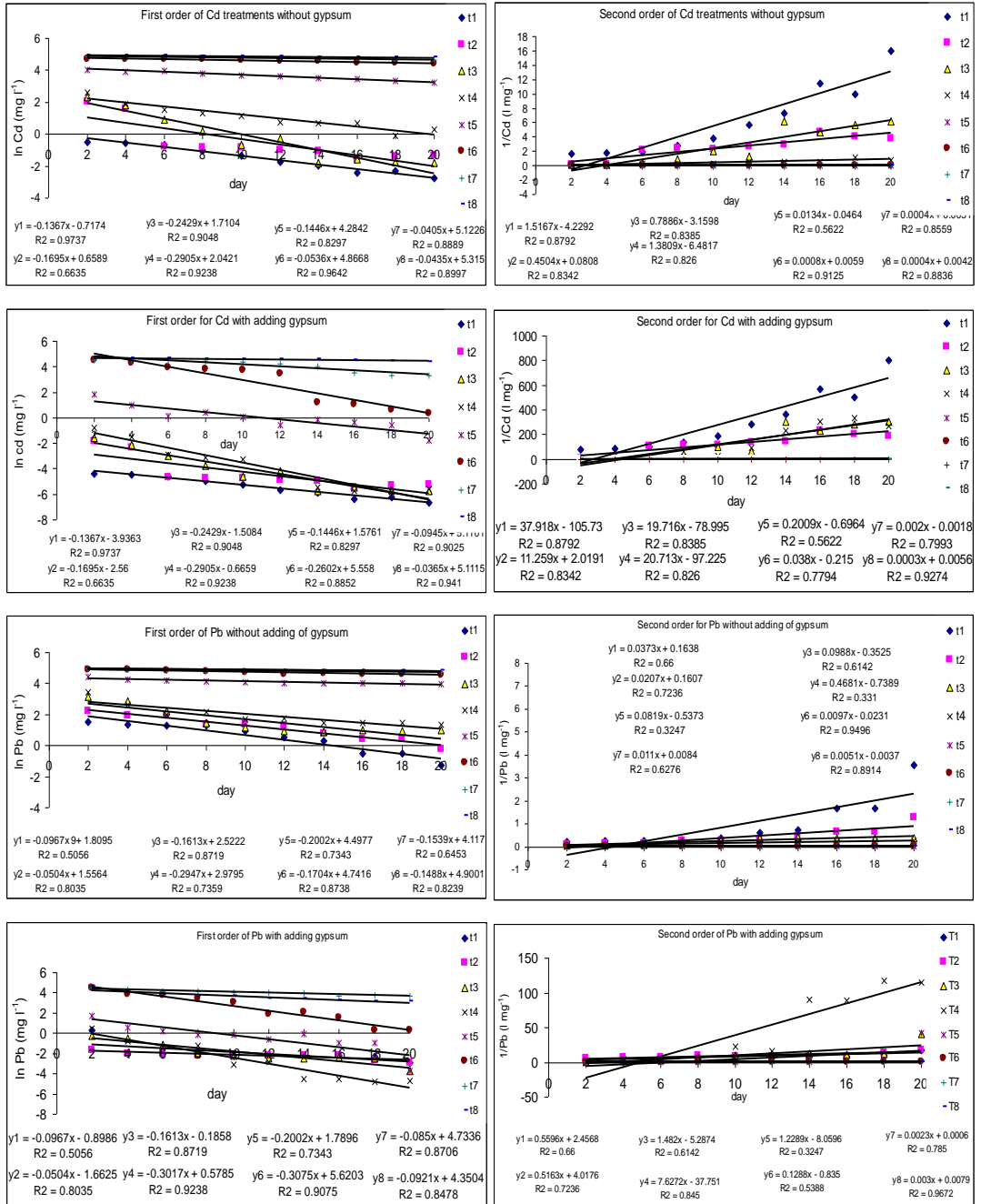


Fig. 7: Kinetic models of Cd and Pb residuals with the fermentation time for control and gypsum treatments.

**SEM with EDX analysis**

Fig. (8, a) shows SEM micrograph of Cd, and Pb precipitates on the solid residues after the interaction between the slurry components with Cd and Pb for control treatment. Whereas Fig. (9, a) shows SEM micrograph of Cd, and Pb precipitates on the solid residues after the interaction between the slurry components with Cd and Pb for gypsum treatment. It can be seen in the photomicrograph of gypsum treatment increasing of distribution and scattering of these precipitates (white arrow reveals the metal ion precipitates) over than control treatment. Fig. (8, b) shows EDX spectrum of the residue of control treatment, the average elemental content of which was 58,93% O, 3.34% Al, 11.16% Si, 21.05% S, 3.50% Fe, 0.30% Cd and 0.46% Pb. Whereas Fig. (9, b) shows EDX spectrum of the residue of gypsum treatment, the average elemental content of which was 44.76% O, 3.76% Al, 9.50% Si, 35.12% S, 3.59% Fe, 1.17% Cd and 2.10% Pb. Comparison between the two cases demonstrates the effect of adding gypsum on the degree of the removal of these metals and the form of their precipitation as a sulphides.

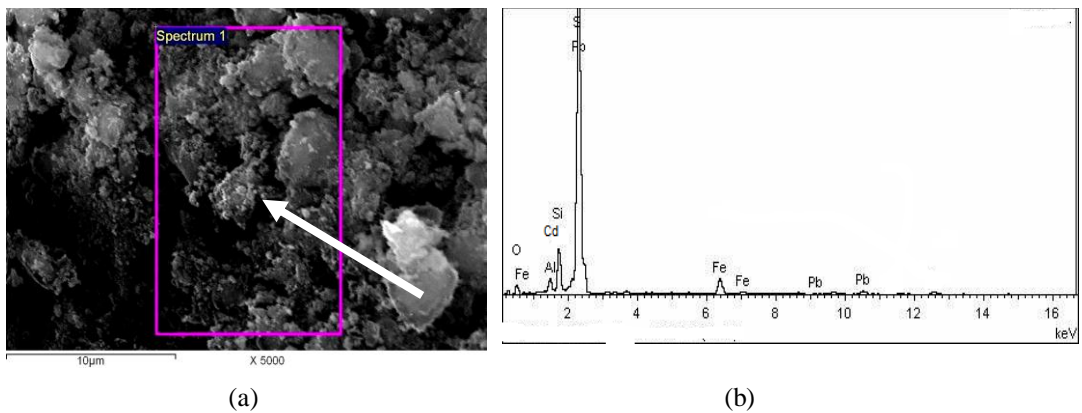


Fig. 8: SEM (a) and EDX (b) of the residue of control treatment.



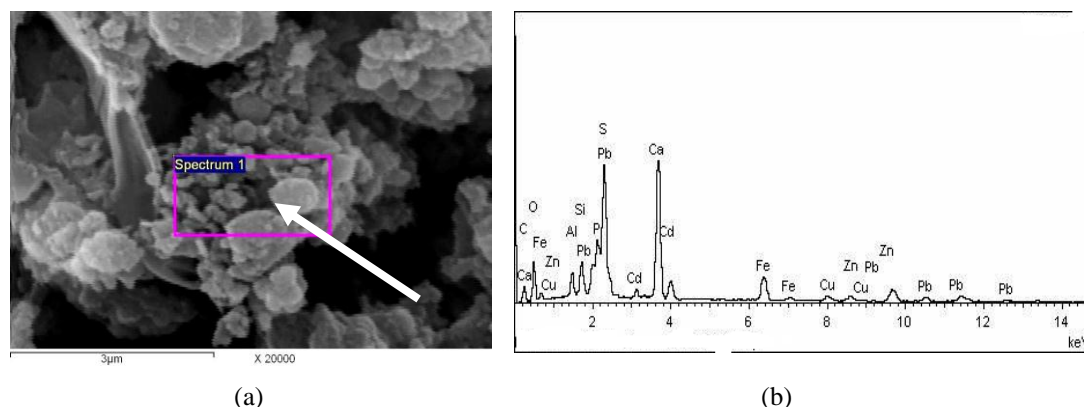


Fig. 9: SEM (a) and EDX (b) of the residue of gypsum treatment.

### CONCLUSION

**From this study the following conclusion can be drawn as:**

- The removal efficiency level for both Cd and Pb metals increased with the decrease in the initial concentrations for all treatments. This level was >99% for gypsum treatments when Cd and Pb initial concentrations were not exceed over 120 and 150 mg $l^{-1}$  (T6), respectively. By comparison, these levels for control treatment were (>99% for Cd and 98.9% for Pb) when the initial concentrations of Cd and Pb were not over 60 and 75 mg $l^{-1}$  (T3), respectively.
- The pH values for all gypsum treatments were around to the neutral value (pH 7) this may be due to enhancing the optimum conditions for the growth of the SRB.
- The removal percentage of either TS or VS for all gypsum treatments increased with increasing the fermentation time and decreased with the increasing the initial concentration for both metals. The maximum values of removal efficiency were 90.1 and 81.7% for TS and VS, respectively at T1 (20 and 25 mg $l^{-1}$  initial concentrations of Cd and Pb, respectively). While the minimum values of removal efficiency were 73.1 and 58.6% at T8 (160 and 200 mg $l^{-1}$  initial concentrations of Cd and Pb, respectively).
- The kinetic models indicated the fitting of first-order models for each metal respect to both Cd $_{aq}$  and Pb $_{aq}$  with either gypsum or control

treatments. But the overall reaction must be the summation of the orders of Cd and Pb and then the overall reaction became second order ( $r=2$ ). This indicated that the rate constant of this reaction depended on the initial concentration of the reactants (Cd and Pb).

- The EDX spectrum of the residue of control treatment, the average elemental content was 58,93% O, 3.34% Al, 11.16% Si, 21.05% S, 3.50% Fe, 0.3% Cd and 0.46% Pb. While the EDX spectrum of the residue of gypsum treatment, the average elemental content were 44.76% O, 3.76% Al, 9.50% Si, 35.12% S, 3.59% Fe, 1.17% Cd and 2.10% Pb. Comparison between the two cases elucidates the effect of adding gypsum on the degree of the removal of these metals and the form of their precipitation as a sulphide.

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### الملخص العربي

أزالة الكاديوم والرصاص والحمل العضوي من مياه الصرف الصحي باستخدام  
كبريتيد منتج حيويًا تحت الظروف اللاهوائية

عفاف احمد عبد الرازق\* محمد علي عبد الهادي\*\*

تحمل مياه الصرف الصحي الغير معالجة في محطات الصرف الصحي بالأسماعيلية - مصر العديد من الملوثات خصوصاً المعادن الثقيلة مثل الرصاص والكاديوم حيث لا يوجد فصل بين مياه الصرف الصناعي والصحي او نظام معالجة لتلك الملوثات. وتهدف الدراسة إلى استخدام طريقة رخيصة وفعالة قادرة على إزالة هذه المعادن وتقليل الحمل العضوي الداخلك وذلك باستخدام الهضم اللاهوائي.

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لذا أجريت دراسة معملية في الوحدة التجريبية للغاز الحيوي بقسم الهندسة الزراعية - كلية الزراعة - جامعة قناة السويس. في ثلاثة مخمرات رأسية مصنعة من الحديد المجلفن علي رواسب مياه الصرف الصحي أخذت بعد المعالجة من محطة معالجة مياه الصرف الصحي بالأسماعيلية حيث كان تركيز الكاديوم والرصاص ١.١٤ و ١٠.٥٠ ملجرام/لتر علي الترتيب، تم اضافة الكاديوم والرصاص كملوث بمعدل T1 (٢٠-٢٥)، T2 (٤٠-٥٠)، T3 (٦٠-٧٥)، T٤ (٨٠-١٠٠)، T5 (١٠٠-١٢٥)، T6 (١٢٠-١٥٠)، T7 (١٤٠-١٧٥)، T8 (١٦٠-٢٠٠) ملجرام/لتر علي الترتيب. وتمت التجربة باستخدام الهضم اللاهوائي في درجة حرارة ثابتة في مدى بكتريا الميزوفيليك ٣٨م<sup>٥</sup> مع التقلبات دقيقتين لكل نصف ساعة ووقت استبقاء ٢٠ يوم. تمت معالجة المعاملات السابقة مرة بأضافة الجبس بمعدل ٥ جرام/ لتر ومرة بدون اضافة الجبس ككنترول.

تم قياس كل من معدل ازالة الكاديوم والرصاص، نسبة ازالة لمادة العضوية في صورة مادة صلبة كلية (TS)، مواد طيارة كلية (VS)، ورقم الأس الهيدروجيني (pH) كما تم دراسة معدل حركة التفاعل بأستخدام نموذجين معادلة التفاعل الرتبة الأولى والثانية كما تم استخدام المجهر الإلكتروني SEM والتحليل الطيفي EDX لمتبقيات المعاملات مع اضافة الجبس وبدون اضافة الجبس.

#### وقد اظهرت النتائج ما يلي:-

- أزداد مستوي كفاءة ازالة كل من الكاديوم والرصاص مع قلة التركيزات الأولية لهما مع كل المعاملات. وكان مستوي الأزالة اكبر من 99% مع معاملات الجبس لتركيزات الأولية للكاديوم والرصاص لا تتجاوز أكثر من ١٢٠ و ١٥٠ ملجرام/التر (T6)، على التوالي. و بالمقارنة كان مستوي الأزالة اكبر من 99% للكاديوم و 88,98% للرصاص (عند تركيزات أولية لهما لا يتجاوز أكثر من ٦٠ و ٧٥ ملجرام/التر (T3)، على التوالي.

- كانت قيم رقم الأس الهيدروجيني (pH) لجميع معاملات الجبس حول درجة الحموضة المتعادلة وهذا قد يؤدي الي تحسين الظروف لنمو بكتريا أختزال الكبريتات (SRB).

- أزدادت النسب المئوية لإزالة المادة الصلبة الكلية (TS) والمواد المتطايرة الكلية (VS) مع مرور الوقت وقلتها مع زيادة التركيزات الأولية لكل من الكاديوم والرصاص. وكانت أقصى قيم ازالة المادة الصلبة الكلية (TS) والمواد الطيارة الكلية (VS) 1٠90 و 81.7% في المعاملة T1 التي كان تركيز الكاديوم والرصاص فيها ٢٠ و ٢٥ ملجرام/التر على التوالي. بينما كانت اقل قيم ازالة المادة الصلبة الكلية (TS) والمواد الطيارة الكلية (VS) 73.1 و 58.6% على

التوالي في المعاملة T8 التي كان تركيز الكاديوم والرصاص فيها ١٦٠ و ٢٠٠ ملليجرام/التر على التوالي.

- تم التوصل من دراسة حركة التفاعل الي موافقة الرتبة الثانية لهذا التفاعل سواء لمعاملات الكنترول او معاملات الجبس.

- دل استخدام المجهر الألكتروني SEM والتحليل الطيفي EDX الي ان اضافة الجبس أدت الي زيادة مترسبات تلك العناصر في صورة كبريتيدات.

لذا توصي الدراسة بأستخدام تلك الطريقة لمعالجة تلك الملوثات مع تقليل الحمل العضوي ومن ثم إتاحة الفرصة لإعادة أستخدام تلك المياه في أغراض الري بدرجة أمنة.