

POST TREATMENT OF DOMESTIC WASTEWATER IN SHALLOW WASTE STABILIZATION PONDS FOR AGRICULTURAL IRRIGATION REUSE

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The aim of this study

To evaluate the performance of a series of shallow WSP for treating a mixture of domestic wastewater and landfill leachate in a series of shallow waste stabilization ponds pretreated anaerobically in a UASB so as to produce an effluent suitable for agricultural irrigation within the norms of Brazilian environmental legislation.

Figure 1: Scheme of experimental WSP system
the UASB received a mixture of domestic sewage and
landfill leachate (5%)

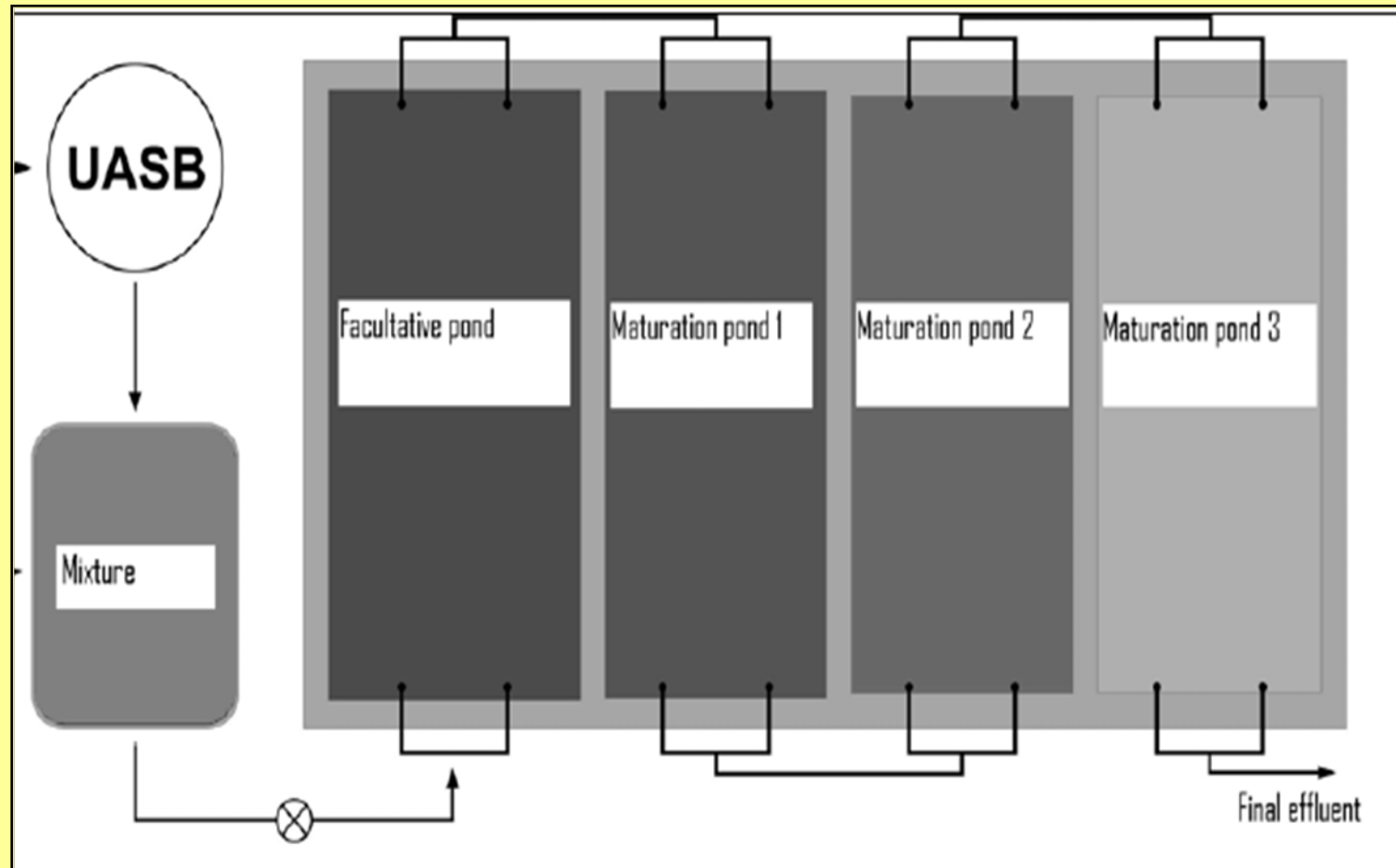


Table 1: Physical and operational features of the WSP system

| pond | Width (m) | Length (m) | Depth (m) | Surface area (m ²) | Volume (m ³) | HRT (days) | |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|---------|
| | | | | | | Phase 1 | Phase 2 |
| Facultative | 1,00 | 2,05 | 0,57 | 2,05 | 1,17 | 4,7 | 3,1 |
| Maturation 1 | 0,88 | 2,04 | 0,53 | 1,79 | 0,95 | 3,8 | 2,5 |
| Maturation 2 | 0,88 | 2,01 | 0,48 | 1,76 | 0,84 | 3,4 | 2,3 |
| Maturation 3 | 0,89 | 2,00 | 0,44 | 1,78 | 0,78 | 3,1 | 2,1 |

Total HRT's in days:

Phase 1 = 15;

Phase 2 = 10

COD surface loading Kg há⁻¹ d⁻¹:

Phase 1 = 2540;

Phase 2 = 850

Table 2. Equilibration tank substrate characterization – phase 1

| Parameter | Unit | <i>n</i> | minimum | maximum | mean ¹ |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| pH | - | 18 | 7,7 | 8,1 | 7,8 |
| Total alkalinity | mgCaCO ₃ .L ⁻¹ | 18 | 282 | 980 | 642 |
| Volatile acids | mgH _{AC} .L ⁻¹ | 18 | 34 | 110 | 72 |
| BOD ₅ | mg.L ⁻¹ | 16 | 126 | 262 | 183 |
| COD | mg.L ⁻¹ | 17 | 304 | 661 | 445 |
| Total solids | mg.L ⁻¹ | 18 | 1007 | 2114 | 1422 |
| Volatile total solids | mg.L ⁻¹ | 18 | 208 | 1144 | 398 |
| Suspended solids | mg.L ⁻¹ | 18 | 92 | 196 | 141 |
| Volatile suspended solids | mg.L ⁻¹ | 14 | 83 | 167 | 118 |
| Ammonia | mg.L ⁻¹ | 18 | 29 | 117 | 77 |
| Total phosphorus | mg.L ⁻¹ | 16 | 5,7 | 18,2 | 12,0 |
| Soluble orthophosphate | mg.L ⁻¹ | 16 | 3,4 | 11,2 | 7,0 |
| Termotolerant coliform | CFU.100ml ⁻¹ | 18 | 1,8.10 ⁶ | 2,4x10 ⁷ | 6,5x10 ⁶ |

¹Arithmetic mean for all the parameter except for termotolerant coliform, which was used the geometric mean.

Table 3. Physico-chemical and microbiological characterization of final effluent – phase 1

| Parâmetro | Unit | <i>n</i> | minimum | maximum | mean |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|---------|---------------------|---------------------|
| pH | - | 18 | 7,8 | 9,4 | 8,6 |
| Total alkalinity | mgCaCO ₃ L ⁻¹ | 18 | 236 | 629 | 407 |
| Volatile acids | mgH _{Ac} L ⁻¹ | 18 | 13 | 32 | 22 |
| BOD ₅ | mg.L ⁻¹ | 16 | 2,7 | 34,0 | 20,1 |
| COD | mg.L ⁻¹ | 17 | 61 | 615 | 208 |
| Total solids | mg.L ⁻¹ | 18 | 788 | 1998 | 1207 |
| Volatile total solids | mg.L ⁻¹ | 18 | 68 | 843 | 202 |
| Suspended solids | mg.L ⁻¹ | 18 | 20 | 109 | 49 |
| Volatile suspended solids | mg.L ⁻¹ | 14 | 2 | 95 | 38 |
| Ammonia | mg.L ⁻¹ | 18 | 1,7 | 22,0 | 7,8 |
| Total phosphorus | g.L ⁻¹ | 16 | 2,5 | 9,1 | 4,6 |
| Soluble orthophosphate | mg.L ⁻¹ | 16 | 2,0 | 6,2 | 3,6 |
| Termotolerant coliform | CFU.100ml ⁻¹ | 18 | 130 | 6,6x10 ³ | 1,0x10 ³ |
| Chlorophyll <i>a</i> | µg.L ⁻¹ | 18 | 71 | 678 | 263 |

¹Arithmetic mean for all the parameter except for termotolerant coliform, which was used the geometric mean.

Table 4. equilibration tank substrate characterization – phase 2

| Parâmetro | Unit | <i>n</i> | minimum | maximum | mean |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| pH | - | 18 | 7,7 | 8,5 | 8,0 |
| Total alkalinity | mgCaCO ₃ .L ⁻¹ | 18 | 264 | 392 | 329 |
| Volatile acids | mgH _{AC} .L ⁻¹ | 18 | 7 | 56 | 24 |
| BOD ₅ | mg.L ⁻¹ | 18 | 13 | 73 | 44 |
| COD | mg.L ⁻¹ | 18 | 42 | 203 | 149 |
| Total solids | mg.L ⁻¹ | 14 | 614 | 767 | 708 |
| Volatile total solids | mg.L ⁻¹ | 14 | 50 | 137 | 92 |
| Suspended solids | mg.L ⁻¹ | 14 | 41 | 106 | 68 |
| Volatile suspended solids | mg.L ⁻¹ | 14 | 34 | 88 | 57 |
| Ammonia | mg.L ⁻¹ | 18 | 14,3 | 73,3 | 41,7 |
| Total phosphorus | mg.L ⁻¹ | 16 | 1,1 | 10,2 | 5,0 |
| Soluble orthophosphate | mg.L ⁻¹ | 16 | 3,1 | 4,8 | 3,8 |
| Termotolerant coliform | CFU.100ml ⁻¹ | 18 | 6,0x10 ⁴ | 7,5x10 ⁶ | 2,2x10 ⁶ |

¹Arithmetic mean for all the parameter except for termotolerant coliform, which was used the geometric mean.

Table 5. Physico-chemical and microbiological characterization of final effluent – phase 2

| Parâmetro | Unit | <i>n</i> | minimum | maximum | mean |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|----------|---------|---------------------|---------------------|
| pH | - | 18 | 8,1 | 9,3 | 8,7 |
| Total alkalinity | mgCaCO L ⁻¹ | 18 | 194 | 284 | 237 |
| Volatile acids | mgH _{AC} .L ⁻¹ | 18 | 8 | 20 | 13 |
| BOD ₅ | mg L ⁻¹ | 18 | 3 | 27 | 14 |
| COD | mg L ⁻¹ | 18 | 15 | 285 | 120 |
| Total solids | mg L ⁻¹ | 14 | 636 | 777 | 713 |
| Volatile total solids | mg L ⁻¹ | 14 | 12 | 74 | 37 |
| Suspended solids | mg L ⁻¹ | 14 | 11 | 69 | 32 |
| Ammonia | mg L ⁻¹ | 18 | 2,6 | 15,0 | 7,3 |
| Total phosphorus | mg L ⁻¹ | 16 | 1,1 | 7,5 | 4,6 |
| Soluble orthophosphate | mg.L ⁻¹ | 16 | 1,4 | 7,2 | 3,8 |
| Termotolerant coliform | UFC.100ml ⁻¹ | 18 | 22 | 3,1x10 ³ | 3,7x10 ² |
| Chorophyll <i>a</i> | µg.L ⁻¹ | 17 | 74,6 | 1.215,8 | 271,0 |

¹Arithmetic mean for all the parameter except for termotolerant coliform, which was used the geometric mean.

Conclusions

- A series of shallow waste stabilization ponds were shown to be suitable for the combined treatment of leachate and domestic wastewater.
- The series was very efficient in terms of thermo-tolerant coliform removal, requiring an HRT of approximately 10 days for the effluent to reach the level of treatment considered adequate for reuse in irrigation ($<10^3$ 100ml⁻¹).
- The substrate BOD₅:COD ratio and the HRT both influenced treatment efficiency.
- Furthermore, nutrient concentration in the final effluent was another favourable aspect of the effluent quality in terms of reuse in agricultural irrigation.