Reduction of Microbial Contamination of Outlet Waste in Urban Wastewater Treatment Plants

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Abstract: The available research was managed to monitor the physicochemical and microbiological features of treatment plants. The wastewater treatment herb sewage is a straight pollution input source for anthropogenic pollution. The sediment information ideas to an urban drainage trench as a secondary point pollution source while the organotins information highlights the presence of other spread sources, special to this material. Wastewater re-use in urban has increased in many realms. The consequences of the study display that among the offered treatments, the best for asepsis and reducing microbial pollution of urban outlet effluent is that of the plus 0.25 weight percent of potassium permanganate powder filter treatment. Due to the amount of demand and need for the use of wastewater and circulated waters in agriculture, now most of wastewater treatment plants in the IRAN are designed and administered with the goal of reusing the wastewater produced in agriculture. Using wastewater increases the functioning of plants and does not have negative effects on the properties of the soil and its permeability. At the time in numerous cities of the IRAN the urban sewage and surface runoff which leave the cities, are used in farms downstream. The best option for the microbial disinfecting of the outlet wastewater in urban wastewater treatment plants among the treatments presented belonged to the plus 0.25 weight percent of potassium permanganate powder filter treatment. So that the percentage of the elimination of microbial pollution reached more than 99.99%. Using this treatment in urban wastewater treatment plants can increase the microbial quality of wastewater to very high values, which can be utilized in farms, nutrition of groundwater resources, entrance to surface waters, Irrigating the green space, use in car-washes, etc.

Keywords: Wastewater, Microbial Pollution, Filter, Sewage Treatment, Potassium Permanganate, Chahar Tokhm (Expectorant) Powder

Introduction

The development of the application of sewage is the lack of water needed for agriculture. The high cost of advanced sewage treatment processes, the recognition of nutritive elements presents in sewage and the positive effect of sewage in increasing agricultural production. Although irrigation with wastewater is a source of beneficial effects, if its destructive effects are not controlled and managed, the harmful effects outweigh its beneficial effects. In addition, there is little data on the effects of this kind of irrigation on the physical and chemical properties of the soil and the quality of the outlet of one factory is different than of another and therefore are its effects (Brown, 2019). It is time that an affordable and accessible method for all places and conditions of wastewater treatment be brought into consideration and that is no method other than using a system of sand filtration as a natural treatment filter instead of costly pools. The sufficient quality and quantity of water is essential for the survival of mankind. The primitive man understood the great importance of water. So, civilizations were created around sources of water, so that in addition to providing the vital needs,
they would be able to eliminate agricultural and transportation needs. The treatment of city sewage, in addition to protecting the environment, causes the utilization of sewage, extraction and recovery of the utilized water. Especially in crowded urban areas in which the lion’s share of the present water is consumed, this matter is of the greatest concern (Ballesté and Blanch, 2010). Today because of the shortage of accessible water sources, especially for agriculture, reusing the sewage in addition to stopping the pollution of water sources, causes many of the problems of water shortage to be resolved. Also, the achieving of sufficient water resources and effective and affordable elimination of disease factors, chemicals and other pollutions is a growing universal challenge. Although the common procedure of water treatment which includes coagulation, flaking, sedimentation and smoothing, eliminates most of the microorganisms in most cases, because of the remaining of some microorganisms or their ingestion after these procedures, it is necessary to disinfect the water (Manaa et al., 2010). One of the indicators used by the World Health Organization for reusing wastewater is the counting of coliforms in wastewater which can be used as a Criterion of health and safeness in utilizing wastewater (Gómez et al., 2016). These bacteria can be dealt with through disinfection. There are many methods for disinfection which fall into two general categories of physical and chemical methods. Of the common chemical procedures, chlorination and using ozone gas and of the common physical procedures, heating, filtration and irradiation can be mentioned (European Economic Community Council, 1991).

The ever-increasing population, the pollution of underground and surface waters, the uneven distribution of water resources and periodical drought, has forced water supplying organizations to look for new resources of water. Utilizing the treated wastewater that is discharged from sewage treatment plants into the environment, has gained more attention as a reliable source (McConnell et al., 2018). Today in many countries the use of treated wastewater and reusing water is an important point in managing water resources. The efficient use of present water resources, the development of new resources and the saving of water are of the most important options that should be considered in supplying water resources. For the study of the decrease in the general number of coliforms in the outlet water of wastewater treatment plants and the evaluation of the quality of wastewater by each natural and chemical additive that was used in this article, the intended studies took place. The present research took place in the urban wastewater treatment plant located in the city of Aligoodarz in Sanj village road in the spring and summer of 2016. In the wastewater treatment plants of Aligoodarz, wastewater enters the plant at 70 liters per second. For the purpose of this study, the outlet water of the wastewater treatment plant was used whose properties are presented in Table 1 (Castro-Hermida et al., 2008).

Ozonated liquid is mixed within a multi-step clarifier organization with wastewater to be preserved and indistinct solids are removed (Kulkarni et al., 2018). The elucidated effluent is filtered and revealed to ultraviolet radiation. Ozone is injected into the irradiated wastewater and received within a contact tower where the reaction between the pollutants and ozone happens. The ultraviolet irradiated, ozonated and elucidated fluid is recirculated through an ozone injector and discharged through a mixer plate into a purge chamber (ISO, AENOR, 2001). The purgative chamber sewage is split, with a portion returning to the contact tower and passing through a second ultraviolet radiation source and the remaining purge chamber effluent being distributed within the clarifiers. After a programmed residence within the system, a diverter valve in the return line is operable to discharge the treated water through a carbon filter and out of the system. The recirculation of the UV irradiated ozonated liquid provides both effective solids elimination and feedback of the contaminants with the ozone to produce suitable treated water (Control del Estado de las Masas de Agua, 2015).

Table 1 shows the amount of the parameter which is beneficial for wastewater, for example, one of the importance of them is coliform focal equals 46000 (MPN/100 mL) and PH is 7/3 (5/6-9), TDS is 578 less than 1500 then it is suitable. Total coliforms include bacteria that are found in the soil, in water that has been influenced by surface water and in human or animal waste (ISO, AENOR, 2008). Fecal coliforms are the group of the total coliforms that are considered to be present specifically in the gut and feces of warm-blooded animals. Because the origins of fecal coliforms are more specific than the origins of the more general total coliform group of bacteria, fecal coliforms are considered a more accurate indication of animal or human waste than the total coliforms (ISO, AENOR, 2014).

Figure 1 shows the City of Aligoodarz Wastewater Treatment Plant serves the needs of the City of Aligoodarz. The procedure utilizes physical, chemical and biological processes and produces an environmentally safe fluid waste stream (treated effluent) and a solid waste appropriate for disposal or reuse (ISO, AENOR, 2013).

Table 1: Some properties of the utilized sewage

| Parameter | Coliform focal (MPN/100 mL) | Total coliform (MPN/100 mL) | Opacity (NTU) | Dissolved solids in total TDS (mg/lit) | PH |
|-----------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|----|
| Amount    | 46000                       | 240000                      | 180           | 578                                   | 7/3|

DOI: 10.3844/ajeassp.2019.432.439
Results

The general coliform and focal coliform have decreased significantly. The elimination efficiency (percent) of its equation is as below:

\[
\text{Elimination efficiency (percent)} = \frac{\text{Number of filters before coliform} - \text{Number of filters after coliform}}{\text{Number of filters before coliform}}
\]

Experimental

Irrigation is a great use for sewage effluent because it is mainly water with nutrients. For small flows, the wastewater can be applied on particular, well-supervised “sewage grounds,” where forage, fiber, or seed crops are got bigger that can be irrigated with usual primary or secondary wastewater (Naidoo and Olaniran, 2014). Large-scale use of the wastewater needs special treatment so that it meets the public health, agronomic and aesthetic demands for unlimited use (no contrary effects on crops, soils, humans and animals). Most administration standards consider only with public health aspects and prescribe the treatment processes or the quality parameters that the wastewater must meet before it can be applied to irrigate a specified category of crops (Ishii, 2008). However, agriculture perspectives related to crops and soils must also be taken into account. Quality parameters to be assessed consist bacteria, viruses and other pathogens; total salt content and sodium adsorption ratio of the water (soil as well as crop effects); nitrogen; phosphorus; chloride and chlorine; bicarbonate; heavy metals, boron and other trace elements; pH; and synthetic organics (including pesticides) (Garcia-Armisen et al., 2011).

The investigation displays the significance of stable monitoring of pollution to attain an sufficient inhibition policy. In universal there is a orientation to recovery on this coast, ascribable to a better sewage disposal network. Ozonated fluid is blended within a multi-step clarifier method with wastewater to be treated and indistinct solids are deleted. The elucidate wastewater is filtered and reveal to ultraviolet radiation (Mohammed et al., 2012). Ozone is introduced into the irradiated wastewater and acquired within a contact tower where response between the pollutants and ozone takes place. The ultraviolet irradiated, ozonated and purified fluid is recirculated through an ozone injector and separate through a mixer plate into a purge chamber (George et al., 2002). The purge chamber wastewater is gap, with a contribution returning to the contact tower and passing through a second ultraviolet radiation source and the residual purge chamber wastewater being spread within the clarifiers. After a predestine residence within the process, a diverter valve in the reversal line is treatable to discharge the behaved water through a carbon filter and out of the process (Orruño et al., 2017). The recirculation of the UV irradiated ozonated fluid prepares both impressive solids elimination and
response of the pollutants with the ozone to generate an admissible treated water. The consequences show the attendance of anthropogenic contaminant all along the investigation attain. The effluent treatment plant wastewater is a direct contamination input source for anthropogenic contamination (Lanao et al., 2010).

Removal performances for bacteria and several chemical components were more exterior during the primary year contrasted to the second year of action, offering concern for long-term performance and consistency of such wastewaters (Orrúño et al., 2014). Microalgae increase the elimination of nutrients, organic pollutants, heavy metals and pathogens from domestic effluent and furnish an interesting raw substance for the generation of high-value chemicals (algae metabolites) or biogas. Photosynthetic oxygen production also decreases the require for external aeration, which is especially benefits for the treatment of perilous contaminations that must be biodegraded aerobically but might volatilize during mechanical aeration (Chen et al., 2017).

Lake bottom sediments were prepared and inspected for grain size, organic matter, organic carbon, nitrogen, phosphorus, heavy metals and hydrophobic organic compounds to assess their condensation and spatial dispensation. Contaminant condensations are still high and the cumulation of contaminants may show a considerable source of toxicity for benthic organisms (Nguyen et al., 2012). It deuced that pollutant diminution at the source will be essential for a further betterment. In the watercourse, no self-cleaning results could be noticed. Small dense treatment plants discharge demeaned effluent with a poor microbiological modality contrasted to urban water modality and the modality of treated effluent of larger herbs. During storm water incidents, condensations of microorganisms downstream of sewer overflows were almost two logs higher than during dry weather situations. Condensations of parasites reduced slowly during the overflow, in parallel to filterable matter and particle-bound materials (Marín et al., 2015). The annual load of microorganisms emanated from CSOs notably invades the load from demeaned wastewater of the wastewater herbs. Thus, an improved hygienic modality of the water path could be attained by hindering overflow and by increasing sewage intervention herbs (López, 2013).

To assesses if the soil and the aquifer underneath are influenced by the benefit of this kind of water, specimens should take along a period of several months from the effluent treatment heb, the consolidation lagoon, groundwater and soil profiles. Analyses should execute for total coliforms and aerobic bacteria, soil water pressure and soil water content as well as chemical examinations of the irrigation water, aquifer and water of the urban area. Sludge re-use in urban has enhanced in many countries, but this process must be associated with a science of the pathogens available in these muds (Madoux-Humery et al., 2013).

Using Equation (1), the elimination efficiency for the general coliform and focal coliform in respect are 80/8 and 90%. Although this is a significant efficiency and the filter as a medium for wastewater can be counted as very efficient in decreasing microbial contamination, the contamination level of the sample wastewater, still has a great distance to the instruction in the method standard which has values of 1000 MPN/100 mL for total coliform and 400 MPN/100 mL for focal coliform at maximum (Naidoo and Olaniran, 2014). Alcalde and co-researchers concluded that the sand filter plays an effective role as a complex refinement process in decreasing the population of microorganisms in the index. In advanced wastewater treatment with sand filters for agricultural use in the country of Kuwait, the number of coliforms was decreased to 2 MPN/100 mL. Yore and coworkers observed in their research that as the treated wastewater passes through unsaturated parts of the sand, viruses and fecal coliforms are eliminated completely (Madigan et al., 2009). Hence the results of this part are in accord with the research done. Manufactured wetlands are among the lately demonstrated impressive technologies for wastewater treatment. Compared to conventional treatment systems, constructed wetlands are low cost, are easily used and retained and have a strong potential for application in developing countries, individually by small villages associations, but these methods have not established widespread use, due to lack of knowledge and local expertise in expanding the technology on a local basis (Lépesová et al., 2018).

A clear picture of the quality of the treated wastewater and calculated values are presented in Table 3. Note that these values are the result of the best conditions and the highest efficiency (Mosteo, 2013). The standard table of environmental criteria for quality can be seen further in the text. Noting the water shortage crisis and the cost of improving water resources and its refinement in the country, the wastewater of urban sewage treatment can be utilized for urban and non-urban uses and its kind depends on the quantity and quality of the raw sewage, the needed refinement degree, refinement cost and the nature of environmental rules and standards. Biological contamination is one of the most important concerns of utilizing wastewater in irrigation (Madoux-Humery et al., 2013). Generally, in most presented standards for after the secondary refinement, disinfection comes as a supplementary process which results in the usage of sewage wastewater in the irrigation of food products and parks. It is clear that high densities of Nitrogen and Phosphorus is beneficial for the growth of plants and can be a good substitute for chemical fertilizers (Lucas et al., 2014).
Fig. 2: Comparison of total Number of Coliforms (Horizontal Axes: Wastewater sample before filtering, Wastewater sample after control filtering, Wastewater sample after filtering with Chahar Tokhm powder, Wastewater sample after Permanganate powder filtering)

Fig. 3: Comparison of the Efficiency of total Coliforms Elimination (Horizontal Axes: Wastewater sample before filtering, Wastewater sample after control filtering, Wastewater sample after filtering with Chahar Tokhm powder, Wastewater sample after Permanganate powder filtering)

Fig. 4: Comparison of the Efficiency of fecal Coliforms Elimination (Horizontal Axes: Wastewater sample before filtering, Wastewater sample after control filtering, Wastewater sample after filtering with Chahar Tokhm powder, Wastewater sample after Permanganate powder filtering)
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pharmaceuticals in soil and water. Articles display 
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effect of this measure. However, pollutants 
condensations are still great and the accumulation of 
pollutants may demonstrate a significant source of 
toxicity in urbanization. One concludes that pollutant 
reduction at the source will be essential for further 
recovery. The consequences disclosed that high-grade 
floating contamination existed at several sites. The 
biological parameters counted had no obvious 
correlation with meteorological parts such as 
temperature, relative humidity or wind features. Viral 
contamination demonstrated to be entirely wide-spread 
and noticeable even in the existence of low levels of 
bacterial contamination. Municipal solid waste disposal 
has become an ever-increasing issue in IRAN towns, 
partially due to the dominant rapid urbanization 
development. But, this exercise has caused a variety of 
environmental and public health issues.

The results of the present study show that among the 
presented treatments, the best for disinfection and 
decreasing microbial contamination of urban outlet 
water is that of the plus 0.25 weight percent 
Permanganate filter. As the percentage of 
contamination elimination reached 99.99 whilst 
applying this method. The reason for this is the 
oxidizing and disinfectant properties of potassium 
permanganate powder which can deactivate all 
coliforms. In fact, it can be stated that the oxidation and 
filtration system is performed simultaneously and as an 
oxidizing agent with a direct oxidation mechanism of 
the cellular body and this property, in addition to 
eliminating microbial contamination, causes the chance 
of Permanganate mixing with chemicals in the 
water such as Iron and Manganese which would 
oxidize and precipitate to be eliminated.

**Discussion**

The results for decreasing fecal coliforms are in the 
same way and adding Permanganate powder to the filter 
in the treatment showed significant returns so that no 
digestive microbial contamination was found in this 
phase. For the opacity parameter, the filter with 
permanganate permanganate powder had more removal 
efficiency than the control filter (95%). The advantages 
of this material include the lack of production of lateral 
products, easy transportation, storage and use. Therefore, the results of this study indicate the 
acceptable efficiency of this method in reducing 
microbial load, in a way that due to its high efficiency, 
low cost and no need for special forces, the use of this 
method is able to provide reuse for reuse in various 
uses, such as irrigation of agricultural land, nutrition of 
groundwater, aquaculture, use in carwashes.

**Conclusion**

The sanitary landfills knowledge is original in the country and is anticipated to prepare explanations to 
some of the existing issues. Instead, if the method will be misused, which is likely judging from the existing 
inclinations, far-reaching environmental implications could result. The occurrence of wastewater in the 
environment has become an increasing public concern as new environmental monitoring activities disclose 
the attendance of a broad range of continuous 
pharmaceuticals in soil and water. Articles display 
that municipal wastewater treatment herbs are 
significant to point originals of antibiotics and 
antibiotic-immune bacteria in the environment.
Author’s Contributions

All authors contributed to design the study, write and revise the manuscript.

Ethics

The present study was approved by the Isfahan University of Technology.

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