CHANGES IN OXIDATION-REDUCTION POTENTIAL (ORP) DURING MICROBIAL TRANSFORMATION PROCESSES IN BULK WATER PHASE UNDER ANOXIC CONDITION

By

MUHAMAD SAHRIZAN BIN SEPIAI

Report is submitted as the requirement for the degree of **Bachelor Engineering (Hons) (Civil)**

UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA 2006

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DESCRIPTION	PAGES
LIST OF FIGURES	i
LIST OF TABLES	ii
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	iii
LIST OF APPENDICES	iv
ABSTRACT	v

CHAPTER

1

INTRODUCTION 1.1 Background of the Study 1.2 Problem Statement 2 1.3 Objectives of Study 2 Significance of Study 1.4 3 1.5 Scope of Work 3

1

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1	General	6
2.2	Sewerage system	6
2.3	Sewer System and Processes	7
2.4	Microbial processes in sewer network.	8
2.5	Anoxic Condition	9
2.6	Denitrtfication	9
2.7	Redox Potential	10

2.8	Principle of ORP Measurement	11
2.9	Temperature effect	12

3 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1	Method	of Sampling	13
3.2	Reactor	Design and Bulkwater Preparation	13
	3.2.1	Anoxic Reactor	14
	3.2.2	Experimental setup and Procedures	15

3.3	Determination of ORP	16
3.4	Chemical Oxygen Demand Test	16

4 RESULT AND DISCUSSION

5

4.1	Nitrate and Nitrite Utilization Rate during Anoxic	
	Transformation Processes	18
4.2	Oxidation-Reduction Potential (ORP) during	
	Transformation Processes.	19
4.3	Comparison the Oxidation-reduction potential (ORP)	
	with other researcher data.	20
)
CONCL	USION AND RECOMMENDATION	
5.1	Conclusion	24
5.2	Recommendation	25

ABSTRACT

The sewer is a reactor for chemical and microbial transformations of wastewater. These in-sewer processes affect the quality of the wastewater and thereby the sewer itself, the subsequent treatment and the receiving water quality. Thesis focuses on the changes in oxidation-reduction potential (ORP) during microbial transformation processes in bulk water phase under anoxic condition.

This study is based on experimental works on microbial transformation processes in the bulkwater phase of municipal wastewater. Test on 7 different municipal wastewater samples taken from the inlet of wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) at IWK Section 23, Shah Alam were conducted. In this study, a reactor subjected to anoxic condition was used to measure the ORP value and to determine the nitrate/nitrite utilization rate (NUR) during the anoxic condition.

The sample that extracted from reactor was tested for nitrate and nitrite concentration by ion chromatography unit Metrohm and I.C 790 respectively.

KEYWORDS

Microbial transformation process; anoxic, in-sewer processes, oxidation-reduction potential, nitrate, nitrite,

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Sewer networks and treatment plants have been separately designed and operated. Two different and separate functions have been dealt with: the sewer system collects conveys the wastewater to the treatment plant, and treatment plant reduces pollution load into the receiving water according to the pre determined quality standards. A typical sewage system can be illustrated by components shown in Figure 1.1. A new approach is being introduced where sewer design and operation should incorporate the possibility of the sewer to act as the physical, chemical and biological reactor. More centralized wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs) are constructed to replace the existing smaller plant resulting in increased transport time.



Figure 1.1: Components of Sewerage System - The Conventional View

In this situation, a sustainable and integrated dimension of wastewater management in sewer networks is needed. The consideration of sewer processes as in element in the design and operation of sewers will give a new dimension to improved