UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

REMOVAL OF OIL AND HEAVY METALS FROM WASTEWATER SLUDGE USING SURFACTANT-ENHANCED OIL REMOVAL (SEOR) FROM PLANT-BASED

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AUTHOR'S DECLARATION

I declare that the work in this thesis was carried out in accordance with the regulations of Universiti Teknologi MARA. It is original and is the results of my own work, unless otherwise indicated or acknowledged as references work. This thesis has not been submitted to any other academic institution or non-academic institution for any degree or qualification.

I, hereby, acknowledge that I have been supplied with the Academic Rules and Regulations for Postgraduate, Universiti Teknologi MARA, regulating the conduct of my study and research.

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ABSTRACT

Petroleum is the most significant energy source and raw material for the chemical industry. The increasing trends of petroleum industries and the high demand of the production capacity directly leads to the oil pollution generation problems as well as environmental problems which accumulated a large volume of oily wastewater sludge due to high content of petroleum hydrocarbon (PHC). In order to overcome the oily wastewater sludge problems generated, the initiative study was developed to minimize this issue by treating the oily wastewater sludge in terms of oil and heavy metals removal using plant-based surfactant in surfactant-enhanced oil removal (SEOR). In this study, the sodium lauryl sulfoacetate (SLSA) and cocamidopropyl betaine (CAPB) plant-based surfactant derived from palm oil were used for SEOR process. Based on the research finding, oily wastewater sludge has significant amount of volatile matters (32.22 wt%) which consists of hazardous polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) that needs to be removed from oily wastewater sludge. The critical micelle concentration (CMC) of SLSA and CAPB plant-based surfactant was 125 mg/L and 33 mg/L via simplified colorimetric method and conductivity method. The treatment of oily wastewater sludge showed that the significant amount of oil removal observed in SLSA and CAPB plant-based surfactant at concentration of 1000 mg/L with 85.40% and 87.26% respectively. Moreover, it deduced that the CAPB surfactant illustrated the significant amount of metal removal on mercury (Hg) and lead (Pb) that rangely about 38.46% and 26.91% respectively as compared to SLSA surfactant (3.53% and 6.95% respectively) at plant-based surfactant concentration of 1000 mg/L. This finding shows the potential of CAPB surfactant in enhancing the oil and heavy metals removal from oily wastewater sludge. The SLSA and CAPB plant-based surfactant clearly distinguished the best operating condition at reaction temperature of 50°C for 20 minutes in terms of oil and heavy metals removal. These results obtained for SLSA and CAPB plant-based was verified by using statistical data analysis via Polynomial Regression.

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TABLE OF CONTENT

CONFIRMATION BY PANEL OF EXAMINERS		
AUTHOR'S DECLARATION		
ABSTRACT		
ACKNOWLEGDEMENT		
TABLE OF CONTENTS		
LIST OF TABLES		
LIST OF FIGURES		
LIST OF SYMBOLS		xiv
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS		
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION		
1.1	Research Background	1
1.2	Problem Statement	5
1.3	Objectives	7
1.4	Scope of Research	7
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW		
2.1	Oily Sludge Waste Derivation	9
2.2	Characterization of Oily Wastewater Sludge	12
2.3	Toxicity and Environmental Impact of Oily Wastewater Sludge	15
2.4	Oil Removal Technique	17