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Natural Soil as Bio-activator for Wastewater Treatment System

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Abstract

The wastewater treatment process has various kinds of problems that can disturb and hinder the treatment process. Issues that usually occur are wastewater contains irritating and robust odour. Based on the production of different amounts can change the characteristics of effluents. The number of organic variation decreases the effectiveness of biological processing and others. So based on this, the right solution is needed and can expedite the treatment of wastewater . Bio-activator is an

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Published papers in this proceeding has themed with various topics including Environment, Health, & Safety, Environmental Technology, Green Infrastructure, Energy Conservation and Efficiency, Urban Development and Resilient Community, and Sustainable Development. All of participants in this conference were come from various parts of the country, with background of either academia or industry.

The organizing committee is gratefully acknowledging for the support from various parties who contributed in successfulness of this event. We hope that INCRID 2019 will become a means of discussion that to improve and develop by promoting new ideas and strengthening networks among researchers. We believe that proceedings will serve the role of scientific reference and advancing knowledge in the future.

M. Arief Budihardjo, S.T., M.Eng.Sc., PhD.

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The International Conference on Environment, Sustainability Issues, and Community Development (INCRID) is the first international conference hosted by the Department of Environmental Engineering, Diponegoro University. With the theme of "Discovering Innovations and Opportunities for Sustainable Living Environment", this forum will promote the close relationship between environment, sustainable development, and community development in order to achieve the desired goals to build the living environment. This conference provides a unique platform for professionals, researchers, and academicians to share their experiences and explore the possible influence of sustainable living environment in the future.


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Natural Soil as Bio-activator for Wastewater Treatment System

B Zaman[1], E Sutrisno[1], S Sudarno[1], M N Simanjutak[1] and E Krisnanda[1]

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Abstract. The wastewater treatment process has various kinds of problems that can disturb and hinder the treatment process. Issues that usually occur are wastewater contains irritating and robust odour. Based on the production of different amounts can change the characteristics of effluents. The number of organic variation decreases the effectiveness of biological processing and others. So based on this, the right solution is needed and can expedite the treatment of wastewater. Bio-activator is an excellent material that can be used. Bio-activator consists of naturally occurring microorganisms attached to organic compost. It quickly stimulates the bacteria in situ so that the waste soon decomposes. In the process, it prevents the generation of smells. Bio-activator is entirely natural, and it does not contain any hazardous or poisonous chemicals or enzymes. Bio-activator also inhibits the production of odours, increases the metabolic of bacteria. It is most effective on organically overload treatment plants it increases treatment plant capacity. Bio-activators can come from soils where soils contain lots of microorganisms. The amount of microbes found in the soil depends on the type of soil. Soil consists of micro and macro fauna and flora, which provide an excellent carbon source and a large number of microorganisms. So in this paper, by utilizing microorganisms in the soil as a bio-activator for wastewater treatment.

1. Introduction

Wastewater treatment is essential to be discussed at this time because, with the increasing population, the demand for water is very high. The amount of water needed is very high, and water quality is also necessary for health. Then to realize this, we need the right method for treating wastewater [1]. The technology of wastewater treatment can be made with many techniques, such as physics, chemistry, and biology. The different methods are available to treat wastes water. However, biological wastewater treatment methods are high most valuable because their economic benefits are high [2]. The sustainable operation of a biological wastewater treatment plant is significantly connected to removal efficiency. The most commonly applied in a natural process is the use and exploitation of bacteria species for removing pollutants. By using a biological system, organic matter in wastewater can be significantly reduced because microorganism will use organic matter in wastewater to be a source of energy. Bio-activator is entirely natural, and it does not contain any hazardous or poisonous chemicals or enzymes. [3] Bio-

Analysis of Electricity Generation from Landfill Gas (Case Study: Manggar Landfill, Balikpapan)

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Abstract. Despite of adverse impacts on the environment, landfill has big potency as renewable energy sources since it generates biogas from organic waste degradation process which can be used for power plant purposes. In 2017, the volume of waste disposed to Manggar Landfill was 128,000 tons, which mostly are organic waste (59.4%). Therefore, this study aims to estimate the amount of energy that can be generated from landfill as methane, by calculating biogas production in landfill based on waste generation, as well as composition using LandGem and Afvalzorg model. In 2017, Manggar landfill produced about 4×10^3Mg CH_4/year or about 5.31 to 6.44×10^6 m^3/year. The estimated methane then converted to electricity using gas engine and trigeneration methods. Using gas engine, methane from Manggar Landfill is predicted to produce electricity about 787 MWh/month. On the other hand, if trigeneration method applied (by keeping the same gas engine as before), it produces 41.8% of heat which convert to 29.3 kWh of cold. In conclusion, it will be beneficial if Manggar Landfill capture and treat methane for generating electricity since Manggar Landfill produces about 6.44×10^6 m^3/year which can be used for electricity purposes of around 10,000 people using gas engine.

1. Introduction

Landfilling is the most preferable method applied in developing countries, particularly in Indonesia, in handling its municipal solid waste. It is considered as cheap and convenient method since it is not restricted to advanced technology for treating and managing waste. Despite of its economics advantages, landfilling gives many adverse impacts on environment. The failure of landfilling methods may lead to many environmental contaminants due to leachate and which are soil pollution, ground water contamination and air pollution due to emission of greenhouse gases [1]. Therefore, waste management hierarchy put landfilling method as last option preferable due to its adverse effect to environment.

In Balikpapan, landfilling has been practiced many years ago, but proper landfilling area named Manggar landfill was opened in 2002. When opened in 2002, the volume of waste disposed to Manggar landfill was 69,000 tons and in 2017 it reached 128,000 tons. In a period of 15 years, the volume of waste has doubled. Urban waste that is directly piled up still contains a lot of organic waste at 59.4%. Followed by plastic waste, paper, and others, which have a composition respectively: 13.51%, 12.26%, and 10.62%. This high percentage of organic waste gives adverse impact from landfill gas produced by

Assessment of the efficiency of the wastewater treatment plant: a case of Gacuriro Vision City

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Abstract. Wastewater is the liquid waste generated after being used for different purposes. It has a great impact on the environment when discharged untreated or partially treated. The poor management of wastewater at Gacuriro wastewater plant leads to the discharge of subsequently untreated and partially treated wastes. Therefore, the research focused on the assessment of the efficiency of Gacuriro wastewater treatment plant. Samples of wastewater were collected at the inlet and outlet of the treatment plant for laboratory analysis. Parameters tested include pH, Temperature, Total Suspended Solids (TSS), Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD), Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), Total Coliform (TC), Oil and Grease, and Total Phosphorus (TP). Inlet and outlet results are 112.5-364.5 mg/l, 60-190.2 mg/l for BOD; 447-820 mg/l, 46.6-300 mg/l for COD, 19-24 mg/l, 12-18 mg/l for TSS; 6.8-9.05 mg/l, 6.4-5.75 mg/l for TP, 2419.6-50000 counts/100 ml, 1730-30000 counts/100 ml for TC, and 1.012-1.079 mg/l ,0.75-0.923 mg/l for Oil and Grease. Their percentage reduction of efficiency were in the range of TSS (62.50-75%), COD (63.05-78.74%), BOD5 (69.97-83.70%), Oil and Grease (48.67-62.19%), TP (49.26-60.82%), TC (57.14-64.00%) while average inflow and outflow discharge are 2.5 l/s and 1.5 l/s, respectively. The effluent from the treatment plant needs improvement in disinfection systems to remove bacteria out of discharged effluent.

1. Introduction

Water is a valuable commodity, yet scarce in most countries and one of the challenges to engineers, hydrologists, technologists, and scientists is protecting the water resources [1]. World Health Organization (WHO) reported that 80% of illnesses and infections in the world are due to inadequate treatment of sewage, and more than 3.4 million people die annually because of pathogens living in the aquatic environment [2]. Wastewater is essentially the liquid waste conveyed after a variety of uses has fouled it. The water supplied to a given region or apartment has several chemical substances and microbial bacteria during its application such that the wastewater needs a polluting potential and becomes a health and environmental hazard. Communicable diseases of the intestinal tract such as cholera, typhoid, dysentery and water-borne diseases like infectious hepatitis are spread from uncontrolled disposal of wastewater, and therefore prevention of communicable diseases and protecting public health attracts the primary objective of sanitary wastewater disposal [2]. However, management and handling of wastewater have been one of the main challenges facing developing

Addition of Solid Recovered Fuel (SRF) to the Bio-drying Process and the Effects of Variation in Air Discharge on Temperature Parameters and Urban Waste Water Content

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Abstract. Bio-drying is a technology used to reduce water content in waste using microorganisms that naturally increase the temperature in the decomposition process. With this process, the water content can drop more within a month. Bio-drying produces a product in the form of Solid Recovered Fuel (SRF) which is produced from partially degraded waste. To obtain a waste that is not fully stabilized and maintains a high biomass content, degradation of organic compounds is carried out partially. During the bio drying process, temperature affects the degradation process. Temperature affects the bio drying, which will also affect the bio drying product that is indicated by the value of water content. Therefore, in this study, the change of process parameters will be explained, which is in the form of temperature and water content, that is caused by the difference in the air discharge entering the reactor (0, 2, 4, and 6 l/m) with the initial water content of 60%-65%. After 30 days, the optimum airflow is 4 l/m with a decrease in water content of 58.29%; on the last day of the bio drying process (30th day).

1. Introduction

Waste production in Indonesia has increased every year [1]. From the data of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, it is noted that the total waste in 2017 was 65.8 million tons, and the total waste in 2018 was 65.752 million tons. This number is estimated to increase by an average of one ton per year. However, proper management efforts cannot yet be made because of the high investment required.

One alternative to reduce waste volume is by waste to energy (WTE) technology with an effectiveness of 90% [2]. Waste that can be converted into energy depends on the density, composition, and relative percentage of water content [3]. However, most of the waste in Indonesia is a wet waste with a lower calorific value, which makes it difficult to be burned [4]. Utilization of waste by increasing the calorific value of waste in the bio drying process is one of the excellent and effective solutions for reducing the level of municipal solid waste (MSW) in these conditions [5].

Bio-drying is the decomposition of partial organic substances by utilizing the heat generated by microorganisms that are helped by aeration [6]. The bio drying process only partially stabilizes waste.