

(2006)

☞

☞

.

: 1. (20) . ()

: 2007 3 9

⋮

⋮

()

⋮

“

”

.

:

:

:

()

()

()

()

()

“ ”

▪

·

가

50 %

1,500

가 가

가

, 가 가

,

가

(, ,)

· ,

, ,

,

가

(7 -9)

·

가 , 가 ,
 가 I-II
 가
 가 , 가 70mm, 70mm, 200mm
 7
 1 L , 800 ml
 , DO 2 L/min

Lab Scale A₂/O System

(Terramycin)

1,2 (Anoxic_{1,2}) (Oxic)
 3 L, 2.28 L, 8 L
 MF (Microfiltration membrane)
 MF Fouling 4
 L/min

MLSS 2000 mg/L , 가
 12 2 ,
 4~8 가

가
 (OTC) (TC)

1~200 ppm

, SCOD_{Cr}

가 가

NH₄⁺-N

NH₄⁺-N

Control

가 100 mg/L

가

SCOD

가

가

가

50 mg/1ml

3

가

3

NH₄⁺-N

가

3

가 50 mg/L

SCOD_{Cr}

가

가

가 50 mg/L

가

가

가

가

가

가
A₂/O system

10 ppm

10, 50 100 ppm

NH₄⁺-N

, SCOD_{Cr}

가

가 가 , 가

가

,

가 가

EU

가

가

SUMMARY

I. Title

“ Investigation of the influence of present of antibiotics used to the efficiency of biological piggery wastewater treatment plant in Kyeonggi provice ”

II. Objectives and Importance

The growing amount and biological impact of antibiotics in the environment have been widely discussed. Antibiotics are used for the treatment of diseases of humans and animals, and are also commonly applied to livestock for preventing diseases and promote growth. Approximately, 50% of antibiotics product are used in livestock industry. However, the presence of antibiotics in the wastewater from livestock farm due to its over-application should be concerned because they could change microbial ecology, increase the proliferation of antibiotic resistant pathogens, provoke toxic effect on aquatic species. In addition, these antibiotics can cause negative effect on the performance of biological wastewater treatment plan due to its antibacterial properties. It has been well-known that nitrification in wastewater treatment plants is a most important and sensitive microbiological process, which can be disturbed by the widely spectrum of toxic substances. Therefore, the present of residue of antibacterial agents in piggery wastewater would inhibit activity of nitrifying bacteria, in particular, and of other microorganisms in the biological treatment process, in general.

In this investigation, our aim is to evaluate the effect of some common used antibiotic in Korean piggery farm such as oxytetracyclie (OTC) and tetracycline (TC) to nitrification rate and biological oxidation efficiency of organic compounds in aerobic reactor for treating piggery wastewater with the addition of different concentrations of those antibiotics.

III. Research scope

The experiment was conducted in aeration batch reactor and lab-scale A_2/O system. Inoculation microorganism was activated sludge collecting from Y wastewater treatment plant. For batch test, synthetic and diluted piggery wastewater were used, both were characterized as 400 mg $SCOD_{Cr}/L$ and 90 mg NH_4^+-N/L . All reactors was operated as batch mode with MLSS concentration of 2000 mg/L.

The experiment was conducted by the used of seven aeration reactors. Each one was a total volume of 1 L, working volume of 800 mL and constructed from Plexiglas. The content of each reactor consisted of aeration diffuser and air flow meter for adjusting air flow rate of 2 L/min.

For each batch test, one reactor was operated without any addition of antibacterial agents as control one, while the performance of other six reactors was evaluated by the addition of different concentration of OTC or TC in the range from 1 to 500 ppm. All batch test was carried out and finished whenever conversion and oxidation rate of NH_4^+-N and organic compounds (as $SCOD_{Cr}$), respectively, have being constant.

Meanwhile, raw piggery wastewater was fed into A_2/O system during whole experiment period.

IV. Results

Firstly, the antibiotics used, Oxytetracycline (OTC) and Tetracycline (TC), were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich. Results from batch test showed that nitrification and SCOD removal rate declined when the addition of OTC was increased in range of 1-200 ppm. The similar behavior was observed when TC was used. It might be due to they are both in the same antibiotic chemical structure group. Additionally, Terramycin, as the commercial antibiotic product of OTC, was also used for evaluating long-term effect of commercial antibiotic on the activity of activated sludge by repeating three cycles with the same inoculated sludge. The significant

negative effect on the nitrification rate was observed after the third repeated cycle. It could be suggested that the long-term present of antibiotic in the reactor would result in the decrease of nitrifying bacteria.

With the addition of Terramycin in the influent of A₂/O system, the experiment results showed that the nitrification rate started to decrease when Terramycin concentration of 10 ppm was applied. However, there was not significant effect of Terramycin in concentration range of 10-100 ppm was observed.

VI. Application plan

From this study, it would be suggested that the piggery wastewater characterization should be examined in order to assess the fraction of common used antibiotics. The alternative treatment processes for high-strength antibiotics piggery wastewater might be suggested in the future work. In addition, the guideline for the usage of antibiotics in livestock farm should be regulated not only to avoid the over-application of antibiotic but also to stabilize the treatment system of such discharging source.

CONTENTS

Summary (Korean)	
Summary (English)	
Contents	
Chapter 1. Introduction	1
1. Objectives and Importance	1
Chapter 2. Technology status	6
1. Domestic technology status	6
2. International technology status	9
Chapter 3. Experiments	12
1. Research Objectives	12
2. Materials and Methods	14
2.1 Tetracycline Antibiotics	14
2.2 Batch experiment	16
2.3 A ₂ /O System experiment	21
2.4 Analyze Antibiotics	25
3. Analytical Methods	26
Chapter 4. Results and Discussion	28
1. Results	28
1.1 Investigation of the amount of antibiotics in Kyeonggi provice	28
1.2 Investigation of the influence of antibiotics treatment	30
1.3 Cultivation of sludge	34
1.4 Results of Batch experiment	35
1.5 Results of A ₂ /O System experiment.....	55
Chapter 5. Achievements and Contribution	62
1. Expectation	62

2. Future plan of applications and Feasibility of commercialization	62
Chapter 6. Reference	64

.....

SUMMARY

CONTENTS

1	.....	1
1.	.....	1
2	.....	6
1.	.....	6
2.	.....	9
3	.....	12
1.	.....	12
2.	.....	14
2.1	.....	14
2.2	가	16
2.3	A ₂ /O System	21
2.4	.....	25
3.	.....	26
4	.....	28
1.	.....	28
1.1	.....	28
1.2	가	30
1.3	.....	34
1.4	가	35
1.5	A ₂ /O System	55
5	.....	62
1.	.....	62

2. 62

6 64