ประสิทธิภาพของบอน Colocasia esculenta (L.) Schott ในการกำจัดโครเมียม ในพื้นที่ชุ่มน้ำที่สร้างขึ้นเพื่อการบำบัดน้ำเสียขั้นสุดท้ายจากโรงฟอกหนัง



นายสรวิทย์ งามพร้อมพันธุ์

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CHROMIUM REMOVAL EFFICIENCY BY Colocasia esculenta (L.) Schott IN CONSTRUCTED WETLANDS FOR TANNERY POST-TREATMENT WASTEWATER

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สรวิทย์ งามพร้อมพันธุ์: ประสิทธิภาพของบอน Colocasia esculenta (L.) Schott ในการกำจัด โครเมียมในพื้นที่ชุ่มน้ำที่สร้างขึ้นเพื่อการบำบัดน้ำเสียขั้นสุดท้ายจากโรงฟอกหนัง(CHROMIUM REMOVAL EFFICIENCY BY Colocasia esculenta (L.) Schott IN CONSTRUCTED WETLANDS FOR TANNERY POST-TREATMENT WASTEWATER). อ.ที่ปรึกษา: รศ.ดร. ธเรศ ศรีสถิตย์, อ.ที่ปรึกษาว่วม: รศ. เปรมจิตต์ แทนสถิตย์. 170 หน้า. ISBN 974-03-0788-4.

การวิจัยนี้มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อเปรียบเทียบประสิทธิภาพในการกำจัดโครเมียมของบอน 2 ชนิด พันธุ์ คือ บอนเขียวและบอนจีนดำ ในพื้นที่ชุ่มน้ำที่สร้างขึ้นเพื่อบำบัดน้ำเสียขั้นสุดท้ายจากโรงฟอกหนังที่ ระดับความลึกต่างๆ กัน 3 ระดับ ได้แก่ 0.15, 0.25 และ 0.35 เมตร และเปรียบเทียบการสะสมโครเมียม ในส่วนต่างๆ ของบอน ได้แก่ ใบ, ก้านใบ, หัว และราก รวมทั้งศึกษาภาวะการเจริญเติบโตของบอนทั้ง สองในสภาวะดังกล่าว โดยทำการก่อสร้างพื้นที่ชุ่มน้ำแบบไหลพื้นผิว (FWS) จำนวน 12 บ่อ เพื่อใช้ศึกษา ประสิทธิภาพของระบบ 9 บ่อ และอีก 3 บ่อที่เหลือใช้สำหรับศึกษาภาวะการเจริญเติบโตของพืช

จากการศึกษาพบว่าประสิทธิภาพในการกำจัดโครเมียมของบอนเขียวและบอนจีนดำโดยเฉลี่ย จากทุกระดับน้ำอยู่ที่ 67.01% และ 59.95% ตามลำดับ โดยที่ระดับน้ำไม่มีผลต่อประสิทธิภาพในการ กำจัดโครเมียมของบอนทั้งสองพันธุ์ ทั้งนี้เนื่องมาจากพืชตายในระหว่างทำการทดลอง อันอาจเป็นผลมา จากสภาวะความเค็มเกินกว่าที่พืชสามารถทนได้ ในส่วนของการสะสมโครเมียมในวัฏภาคต่างๆ ของ ระบบ พบว่า โครเมียมถูกสะสมอยู่ในดินมากที่สุด สำหรับการสะสมโครเมียมในส่วนต่างๆ ของพืชนั้น พบว่าส่วนรากมีการสะสมของโครเมียมสูงที่สุดของพืชทั้งสองชนิดพันธุ์ในทุกๆ ระดับน้ำ โดยมีค่าเฉลี่ย อยู่ที่ 0.2533 มิลลิกรัมต่อกรัม สำหรับบอนเขียว และ 0.2478 มิลลิกรัมต่อกรัม สำหรับบอนจีนดำ

จากผลที่ได้ดังกล่าวแสดงให้เห็นว่าบอนทั้งสองชนิดพันธุ์ไม่เหมาะในการนำมาใช้ในการบำบัด โครเมียมในน้ำเสียจากโรงฟอกหนัง แต่ยังอาจสามารถนำไปประยุกต์ใช้ในการกำจัดสารพิษหรือโลหะ หนักได้ในสภาวะอื่นๆ ที่ไม่มีความเค็มเข้ามาเกี่ยวข้องได้ เนื่องจากมีความสามารถในการดูดดึงสารพิษ จำพวกโลหะหนักได้เป็นอย่างดีนั่นเอง

กาควิชา <u>สหสาขาวิชาวิทยาศาสตร์สภาวะแวดล้</u> อม	
สาขาวิชา <u>วิทยาศาสตร์สภาวะแวดล้อม</u>	ลายมือชื่ออาจารย์ที่ปรึกษา 🔭 🗸 🗸 🗸 🗸 🗸 🗸
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SORAWIT NGAMPROMPHUN: CHROMIUM REMOVAL EFFICIENCY BY Colocasia

esculenta (L.) Schott IN CONSTRUCTED WETLANDS FOR TANNERY POST-TREATMENT

WASTEWATER. THESIS ADVISOR: ASSOC. PROF. THARES SRISATIT, Ph.D.,

CO-ADVISOR: ASSOC. PROF. PREMCHIT TANSATHIT, 170 pp. ISBN 974-03-0788-4.

The purposes of this study were to determine and compare the chromium removal efficiency of two types of *Colocasia* esculenta (L.) Schott which was green and violet stems in constructed wetlands for tannery post-treatment wastewater at three wastewater level (0.15, 0.25 and 0.35 m), to compare chromium accumulation in between phases of system and in various parts of emergent plant, i.e lamina, petiole, corm and root. In addition, to investigate the plant growth rate of both plants in condition as mentioned. Twelve FWS constructed wetland units were built for this study. Nine of them were used for study about the chromium removal efficiency and three units for studying the plant growth rate.

From the results, the average chromium removal efficiencies of green and violet *C. esculenta* in every wastewater level were 67.01% and 59.95%, respectively. Wastewater level had no significantly effect on all system efficiencies, resulted from plant dead during experimental run time. It perhaps resulted from phenomenon as called "salt stress effect". For chromium accumulation in wetland systems, soil bed was the most accumulation. Moreover, amount of chromium accumulated in root was more than other parts in every wastewater level units of both plants (average at 0.2533 mg/g (dry weight) for green *C. esculenta* and 0.2478 mg/g (dry weight) for violet *C. esculenta*).

In conclusion, these plants were not suitable for treatment tannery wastewater because they could not tolerate in high salt conditions. However, it was found that they were able to assimilate heavy metal that was chromium at very well. So, they tended to be used for removing other toxic substances especially, heavy metals in the future study.

Department Inter-department of Environmental Science	Student's signature
Field of study <u>Environmental Science</u> Academic year <u>2001</u>	Advisor's signature
Academic year 2001	Co-advisor's signature Tremehit Tourathi

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CONTENTS

P.	AGE
THAI ABSTRACT	iv
ENGLISH ABSTRACT	٧
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	vi
CONTENTS	vii
LIST OF TABLES	ix
LIST OF FIGURES	xii
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS SYMBOLS AND DEFFINITIONS	xiv
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Cause of the problem and development	1
1.2 Objectives	3
1.3 Hypothesis	3
1.4 Scope of study	3
1.5 Anticipated benefits	4
CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEWS	5
2.1 Chromium	5
2.2 Tanning industry	9
2.3 Constructed wetland systems	14
2.4 Colocasia esculenta (L.) Schott	25
2.5 Related research documents	27
CHAPTER III METHODOLOGY	28
3.1 Experiment set-up	28
3.2 Plant cultivating and nourishment	30
3.3 Experimental start-up	32
3.4 Sampling and field data collecting	34
3.5 Sample analysis	36
3.6 Data analysis	39
CHAPTER IV RESULTS AND DISSCUSSION	41
4.1 General parameters of constructed wetland systems	41

CONTENTS (CONT)

V	ı	ı	I

PAGE

4.2 Chromium removal efficiency of constructed wetland systems and	
optimal wastewater level for chromium removal from tannery	
post-treatment wastewater	50
4.3 Chromium accumulation in constructed wetland systems	55
4.4 Chromium accumulation in various parts of Colocasia esculenta (L.)	
Schott	63
4.5 The growth rate of Colocasia esculenta (L.) Schott in constructed	
wetland systems	69
CHAPTER V CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	78
5.1 Conclusions	78
5.2 Recommendations	81
REFFERENCES	82
APPENDICES	87
APPENDIX A EXPERIMENTAL CONDITION DURING OPERATING PERIOD	88
APPENDIX B RAW DATA TABLES FOR DATA ANALYSIS	94
APPENDIX C STATISTICAL ANALYSIS	.120
BIOGRAPHY	170

LIST OF TABLES

TABLES	PA	4GE
Table 2-1	Some nuclear properties of chromium	5
Table 2-2	Some uses of chemicals containing Cr	6
Table 2-3	Concentrations of chromium in various types of rocks (mg/kg)	7
Table 2-4	Comparison of design features and expected performance	
	among the aquatic treatment systems	15
Table 2-5	Summaries of design guidelines for constructed wetlands	21
Table 3-1	Design descriptions for FWS in this study	34
Table 3-2	Sampling timetable of this study	35
Table 3-3	Methods of parameter measurements	37
Table 3-3	Methods of parameter measurements (cont.)	38
Table 4-1	SS removal efficiency of constructed wetland system (%)	48
Table 4-2	Mean comparison tested by one-way ANOVA on SS removal	
	efficiency	50
Table 4-3	Chromium removal efficiency of constructed wetland system (%)	51
Table 4-4	Mean comparison between unit types tested by one-way ANOVA	
	on chromium removal efficiency	53
Table 4-5	Mean comparison between wastewater levels tested by one-way	
	ANOVA on chromium removal efficiency	54
Table 4-6	Some properties of wetland soil beds in this study	55
Table 4-7	Mean comparison tested by one-way ANOVA and t-test on	
	chromium accumulation in Colocasia esculenta (L.) Schott	60
Table 4-8	Total chromium concentration in influent and effluent of	
	constructed wetland systems (mg)	61
Table 4-9	Average total chromium of constructed wetland systems	62
Table 4-10	Mean comparison tested by one-way ANOVA on chromium	
	accumulation in parts of Colocasia esculenta (L.) Schott (green)	64
Table 4-11	Mean comparison tested by one-way ANOVA on chromium	
	accumulation in parts of Colocasia esculenta (L.) Schott (violet)	68

TABLES	PAG	βE
Table 4-12	Mean comparison tested by one-way ANOVA on total fresh weight	
	of Colocasia esculenta (L.) Schott in constructed wetland systems 7	1
Table 4-13	Mean comparison tested by one-way ANOVA on total dry weight of	
	Colocasia esculenta (L.) Schott in constructed wetland systems 7	' 4
Table 4-14	Mean comparison tested by one-way ANOVA on length of petioles	
	of Colocasia esculenta (L.) Schott in constructed wetland systems 7	7
Table A-1	Sampling trial during experimental period	88
Table B-1	pH data of constructed wetland systems	14
Table B-2	Temperature data of constructed wetland systems (°C)	15
Table B-3	Conductivity data of constructed wetland systems (µS/cm)	96
Table B-4	Salinity data of constructed wetland systems (ppt)) 7
Table B-5	Total suspended solid data of constructed wetland systems (mg/l)	8
Table B-6	Chromium concentration data of constructed wetland systems	
	(mg/l)	9
Table B-7	Total chromium amounts in wetland soil beds of constructed	
	wetland systems (µg/g(dry weight))10	0
Table B-8	Total chromium amounts in various parts of C. esculenta in	
	constructed wetland systems at 0.15 m wastewater level	
	(mg/g(dry weight))	1
Table B-9	Total chromium amounts in various parts of C. esculenta in	
	constructed wetland systems at 0.25 m wastewater level	
	(mg/g(dry weight))	2
Table B-10	Total chromium amounts in various parts of C. esculenta in	
	constructed wetland systems at 0.35 m wastewater level	
	(mg/g(dry weight))10)3
Table B-11	Total chromium accumulation data of C. esculenta in	
	constructed wetland systems (mg/g(dry weight)) 10)4
Table B-12	Fresh weight data of Colocasia esculenta (L.) Schott (green)	
	at 0.15 m wastewater level (g)	05

TABLES	PAGE
Table B-13	Fresh weight data of Colocasia esculenta (L.) Schott (green)
	at 0.25 m wastewater level (g)
Table B-14	Fresh weight data of Colocasia esculenta (L.) Schott (green)
	at 0.35 m wastewater level (g)
Table B-15	Fresh weight data of Colocasia esculenta (L.) Schott (violet)
	at 0.15 m wastewater level (g)
Table B-16	Fresh weight data of Colocasia esculenta (L.) Schott (violet)
	at 0.25 m wastewater level (g)
Table B-17	Fresh weight data of Colocasia esculenta (L.) Schott (violet)
	at 0.35 m wastewater level (g)
Table B-18	Dry weight data of Colocasia esculenta (L.) Schott (green)
	at 0.15 m wastewater level (g)
Table B-19	Dry weight data of Colocasia esculenta (L.) Schott (green)
	at 0.25 m wastewater level (g)
Table B-20	Dry weight data of Colocasia esculenta (L.) Schott (green)
	at 0.35 m wastewater level (g)
Table B-21	Dry weight data of Colocasia esculenta (L.) Schott (violet)
	at 0.15 m wastewater level (g)
Table B-22	Dry weight data of Colocasia esculenta (L.) Schott (violet)
	at 0.25 m wastewater level (g)
Table B-23	Dry weight data of Colocasia esculenta (L.) Schott (violet)
	at 0.35 m wastewater level (g)
Table B-24	Total fresh weight data of Colocasia esculenta (L.) Schott
	(green and violet) in constructed wetland systems (g) 117
Table B-25	Total dry weight data of Colocasia esculenta (L.) Schott
	(green and violet) in constructed wetland systems (g) 118
Table B-26	Length of C. esculenta petioles data from constructed wetland
	systems (cm)

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURES	PA	AGE
Figure 2-1	Aqueous geochemistry of chromium	8
Figure 2-2	Solid and liquid waste produced during leather processing	11
Figure 2-3	Process flow of leather production	12
Figure 2-3	Process flow of leather production (cont.)	13
Figure 2-4	Free water Surface wetland system (FWS)	17
Figure 2-5	Subsurface flow wetland system (SF)	17
Figure 2-6	Colocasia esculenta (L.) Schott: a) habit b) inflorescence c) fruit	26
Figure 2-7	Colocasia esculenta (L.) Schott: a) green petiole b) violet petiole	26
Figure 3-1	Pilot model of constructed wetland units	28
Figure 3-2	Perspective of pilot-scale units	29
Figure 3-3	Top view of constructed wetland system units	29
Figure 3-4	Colocasia esculenta (L.) Schott in natural site at Suphan Buri	
	Province	30
Figure 3-5	Cutting down to 0.20 m length of both C. esculenta	31
Figure 3-6	Transplanting of emergent plants in each experimental unit bed	32
Figure 3-7	Wastewater inlets into Constructed wetland units	33
Figure 3-8	Parts of Colocasia esculenta (L.) Schott	36
Figure 4-1	pH value of wastewater in constructed wetland systems	
	(influent and effluent)	42
Figure 4-2	Temperature of wastewater in constructed wetland systems	
	(influent and effluent)	44
Figure 4-3	Conductivity of wastewater in constructed wetland systems	
	(influent and effluent)	45
Figure 4-4	Salinity of wastewater in constructed wetland systems	
	(influent and effluent)	46
Figure 4-5	SS removal efficiency of constructed wetland systems	49
Figure 4-6	Chromium removal efficiency of constructed wetland systems	52

FIGURES	PA	₹GE
Figure 4-7	Average chromium removal efficiency of constructed wetland	
	Systems	54
Figure 4-8	Total chromium accumulation in wetland soil beds of constructed	
	wetland systems	57
Figure 4-9	Total chromium accumulation in Colocasia esculenta (L.) Schott	
	(green and violet)	59
Figure 4-10	Comparing chromium accumulation in wetland plant between	
	laboratory data and mass balance data	63
Figure 4-11	Total chromium accumulation in various parts of Colocasia	
	esculenta (L.) Schott (green)	65
Figure 4-12	Total chromium accumulation in various parts of Colocasia	
	esculenta (L.) Schott (violet)	67
Figure 4-13	Total fresh weight of C. esculenta (L.) Schott in constructed	
	Wetland Systems	70
Figure 4-14	Total dry weight of C. esculenta (L.) Schott in constructed	
	wetland systems	73
Figure 4-15	Length of C. esculenta petioles in constructed wetland systems	76
Figure A-1	Constructed wetland systems at experimental started-up	
	(23-Feb-2001)	88
Figure A-2	Constructed wetland systems at 30 days after start-up (22-Mar-2001)	
	a) Experimental units b) Plant-observed units	89
Figure A-3	Constructed wetland systems at 50 days after start-up (9-Apr-2001)	
	a) Experimental units b) Plant-observed units	90
Figure A-4	Constructed wetland systems at 70 days after start-up (27-Apr-2001)	
	a) Experimental and control units b) Plant-observed units	91
Figure A-5	Constructed wetland systems at 90 days after start-up (15-May-2001)	
	a) Inner unit b) Overview	92
Figure A-6	Constructed wetland systems at 100 days (Finished operation)	
	(24-May-2001) a) Inner unit b) Overview	93

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS. SYMBOLS AND DEFINITIONS

ANOVA Analysis of variance

AS Activated sludge

AWT Advance Wastewater Treatment

BOD Biochemical oxygen demand

cm Centimeter

°C Degree centigrade

CEC Cation Exchange Capacity

C. esculenta Colocasia esculenta (L.) Schott

cmol Centimole

Colocasia sp. Colcoasia esculenta (L.) Schott

control unit Constructed wetland unit with wastewater (plant-free unit)

corm Rhizome of Colocasia esculenta (L.) Schott

conc. Concentration

Cr Chromium

d Day

experimental unit Constructed wetland unit with plants and wastewater

Fe The element iron

FWS Free water surface system

g Gram

ha Hectare

HLR Hydraulic Loading Rate

HNO₃ Nitric acid

HRT Hydraulic retention time

kg Kilogram

Liter

lamina Leaf of Colocasia esculenta (L.) Schott

m Meter

mg Milligram

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS, SYMBOLS AND DEFINITIONS (CONT)

N.A.

Not Acceptable

OLR

Organic Loading Rate

petiole

stem of Colocasia esculenta (L.) Schott

plant-observed unit

Constructed wetland unit with plant and clean water

ppt

Part per thousand

Q

Flow rate

SF

Subsurface flow system

SS

Suspended Solids

TN

Total Nitrogen

total chromium

included Cr(III) and Cr(VI)

VSB

Vegetated submerged bed

μg

Microgram

 μS

Microsiemens