

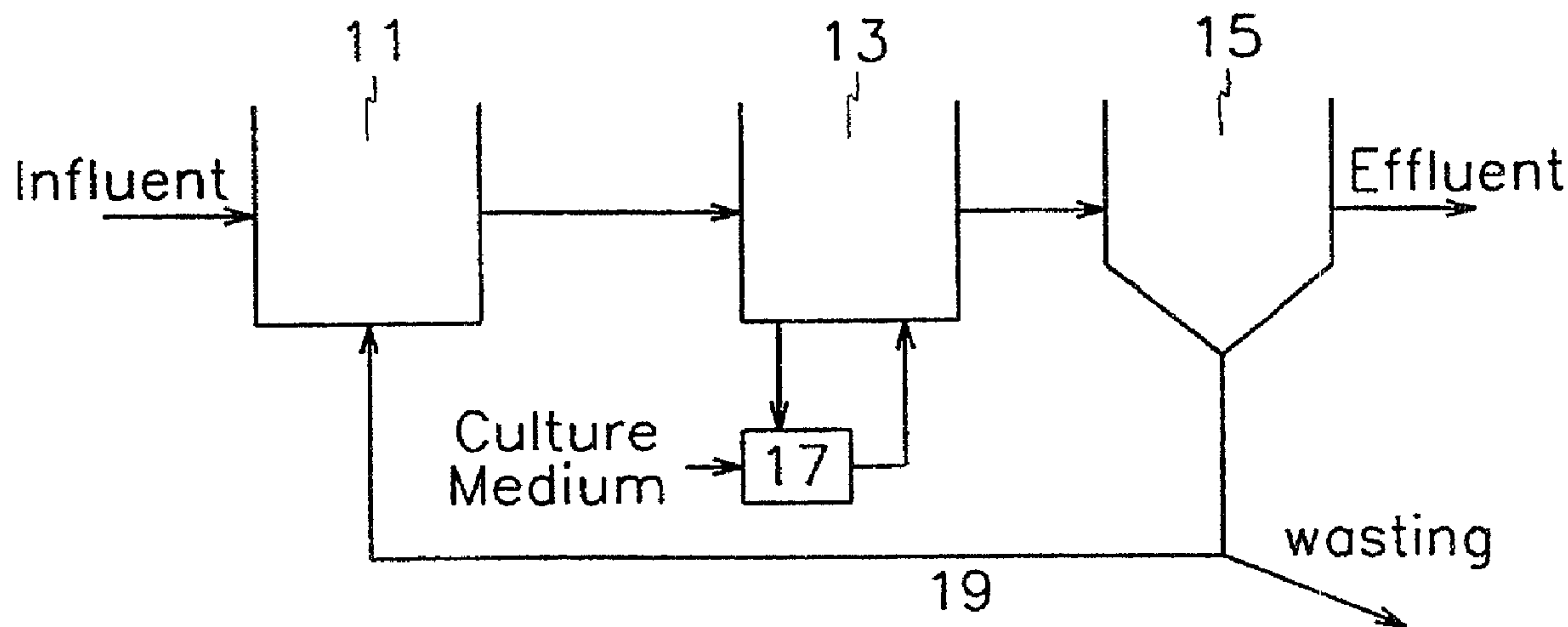


(86) Date de dépôt PCT/PCT Filing Date: 1998/10/07
 (87) Date publication PCT/PCT Publication Date: 1999/04/15
 (45) Date de délivrance/Issue Date: 2003/09/02
 (85) Entrée phase nationale/National Entry: 2000/04/06
 (86) N° demande PCT/PCT Application No.: KR 1998/000305
 (87) N° publication PCT/PCT Publication No.: 1999/018037
 (30) Priorité/Priority: 1997/10/06 (1997/51254) KR

(51) Cl.Int.⁶/Int.Cl.⁶ C02F 3/12
 (72) Inventeurs/Inventors:
 CHOI, KI-SEUNG, KR;
 KIM, JIN-MAN, KR;
 CHO, MYUNG-HO, KR;
 KIM, SEUNG-HWAN, KR;
 PARK, JEONG-HO, KR
 (73) Propriétaire/Owner:
 SK CHEMICALS, KR
 (74) Agent: MBM & CO.

(54) Titre : PROCEDE DE PREPARATION D'UNE CULTURE MICROBIENNE POUR LE TRAITEMENT DES EAUX USEES

(54) Title: A METHOD OF PREPARING A MICROBIAL CULTURE FOR WASTEWATER TREATMENT



(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

A method of preparing a microbial culture for wastewater treatment comprising the steps of supplying an aerated material derived from an aeration tank (13) to a bioreactor (17) and cultivating a microorganism existing in the aerated material by adding a culture having a relatively long preservation time and a large number of effective microorganisms.

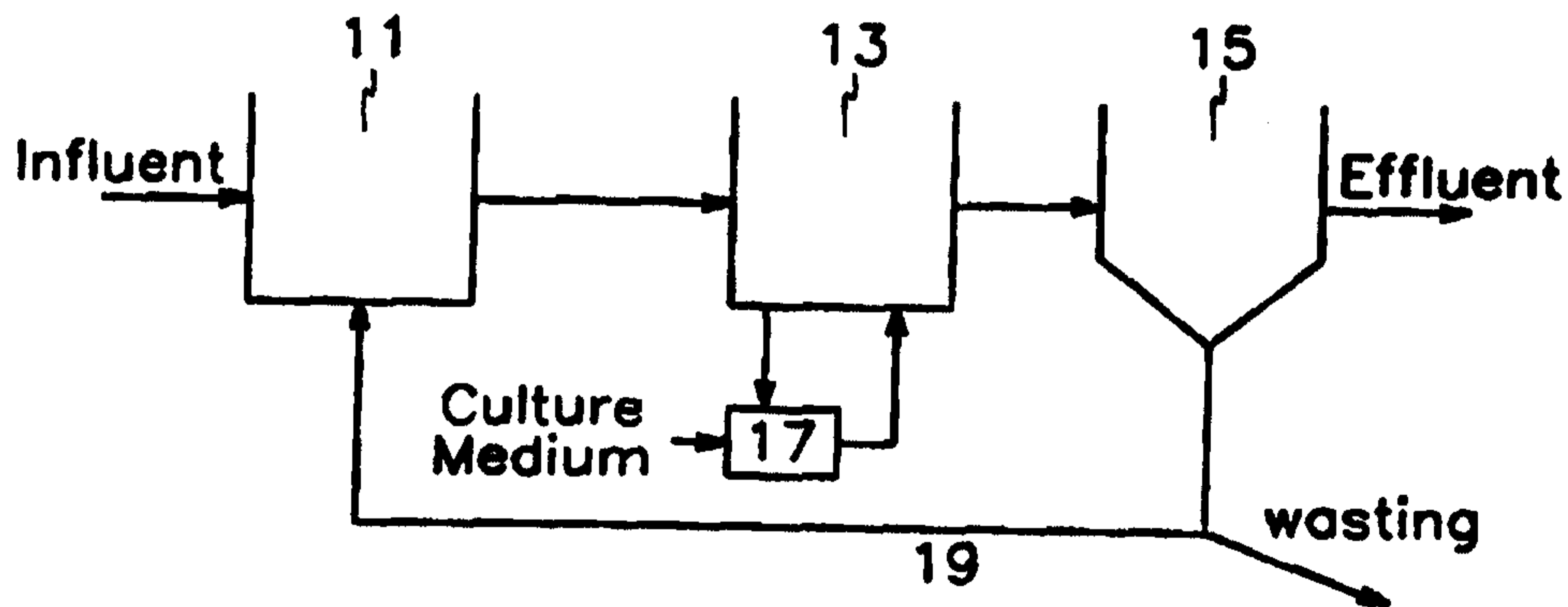
PCT

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
International Bureau

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁶ : C02F 3/12	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 99/18037 (43) International Publication Date: 15 April 1999 (15.04.99)
<p>(21) International Application Number: PCT/KR98/00305</p> <p>(22) International Filing Date: 7 October 1998 (07.10.98)</p> <p>(30) Priority Data: 1997/51254 6 October 1997 (06.10.97) KR</p> <p>(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): SK CHEMICALS [KR/KR]; 600, Jungja 1-dong, Changan-ku, Suwon-city, Kyungki-do 440-301 (KR).</p> <p>(72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): CHOI, Ki-Seung [KR/KR]; Moogoonghwa-Keonyoung Apt. 704-403, Shinchon-dong, Dongan-ku, Anyang-city, Kyungki-do 431-086 (KR). KIM, Jin-Man [KR/KR]; Cheonrok Apt. 3-306, Yuljeon-dong, Changan-ku, Suwon-city, Kyungki-do 440-320 (KR). CHO, Myung-Ho [KR/KR]; Samsung Apt. 1-805, Kwonseon-dong, Kwonseon-ku, Suwon-city, Kyungki-do 441-390 (KR). KIM, Seung-Hwan [KR/KR]; Jungja 1-dong 600, Changan-ku, Suwon-city, Kyungki-do 440-301 (KR). PARK, Jeong-Ho [KR/KR]; Dongshin Apt. 201-1109, Jungja 1-dong, Changan-ku, Suwon-city, Kyungki-do 440-301 (KR).</p>	<p>(74) Agent: KIM, Won-Ho; 702, Teheran Boulevard, 825-33, Yoksam-dong, Kangnam-ku, Seoul 135-080 (KR).</p> <p>(81) Designated States: AU, CA, JP, US, European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE).</p> <p>Published With international search report.</p>	

(54) Title: A METHOD OF PREPARING A MICROBIAL CULTURE FOR WASTEWATER TREATMENT



(57) Abstract

A method of preparing a microbial culture for wastewater treatment comprising the steps of supplying an aerated material derived from an aeration tank (13) to a bioreactor (17) and cultivating a microorganism existing in the aerated material by adding a culture having a relatively long preservation time and a large number of effective microorganisms.

A METHOD OF PREPARING A MICROBIAL CULTURE FOR WASTEWATER TREATMENT

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

(a) Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a method of preparing a microbial culture for wastewater treatment, more particularly, to a method of preparing a microbial culture comprising a step of cultivating a microorganism existing in an aeration tank of a wastewater treatment plant.

(b) Description of the Related Art

In a biological wastewater treatment method, many organic materials in wastewater can be decomposed, detoxified and removed by a microorganism. The biological method is classified into an aerobic treatment and anaerobic treatment. The aerobic treatment is classified into an activated sludge process, trickling filter process, rotating biological contactor process, oxidization pond process. The anaerobic treatment is classified into an anaerobic digestion process and septic tank process.

In the activated sludge process, many organic materials in wastewater can be decomposed by an aerobic metabolism of a microorganism.

Fig. 2 shows the conventional activated sludge process. An influent is fed into a primary settling tank (11). A volume and pH of the influent (raw sewage) is controlled in the primary settling tank (11). A solid substance and suspended solid (SS) substance are removed from the raw sewage in the

primary settling tank (11). Then, the sewage is fed into an aeration tank (13) continuously. In the aeration tank (13), many organic materials are oxidized and decomposed by aerating with an aerobic microorganism.

Next, a mixture of the aeration tank (13) is fed into a secondary settling tank (15) continuously. Sludge floc in the mixture is settled and separated in the secondary settling tank (15). A part of the settled sludge is resupplied to the primary settling tank (11) through a return sludge line (19) and the other part of settled sludge is dehydrated and disposed as a waste sludge. A supernatant of the secondary settling tank (15) is sanitized and discharged. The aeration tank playing an important role in the activated sludge process is a concrete construct and contains an activated sludge generally.

A microbial culture for wastewater treatment is a microorganism to promote a decomposition of various materials and to decrease BOD, COD and SS concentration that is added to the aeration tank.

The microbial culture for wastewater treatment is classified into a solid type formulation and a liquid type formulation. The solid type microbial culture for wastewater treatment may be prepared by enrichment cultivating a microorganism, inoculating the microorganism to a cereal medium, cultivating, hot-drying and crushing. Otherwise, the solid type microbial culture may be prepared by cultivating an inoculum in a liquid medium, freeze drying the cultured material and mixing the freeze dried material with a rice straw, rice bran, sawdust, fallen leaves or cereal. In a different way, the solid type microbial culture may be prepared by cultivating an inoculum in a liquid medium, adding a surfactant to the liquid medium and spray drying the cultured material.

The liquid type microbial culture for wastewater treatment may be prepared by enrichment cultivating a microorganism in a liquid medium, and adding a silicon oil and nonionic surfactant to the liquid medium.

The solid type microbial culture has a relatively long preservation time. However, it has a relatively long activation time. The liquid type microbial

culture has a relatively short activation time. However, it has a relatively short preservation time.

To solve the problem of the solid type microbial culture, Korean Patent Laid-Open Publication No. 95-26824 discloses a method of preparing
5 a microbial culture for wastewater treatment using a microorganism separated from soil and adding a sludge as a promoter for the microbial culture.

Korean Patent Laid-Open Publication No. 96-14334 discloses a method of preparing a microbial culture for wastewater treatment adding a skim milk and glutamate to a medium and freeze drying.

10 To solve the problem of the liquid type microbial culture, Korean Patent Laid-Open Publication No. 96-22289 and No. 96-22288 disclose a method of preparing a microbial culture for wastewater treatment adding a nonionic surfactant and glycerol to a liquid medium and spray drying.

Korean Patent Laid-Open Publication No. 94-6931 discloses a
15 microbial culture for wastewater treatment comprising propionate as a microbial growth inhibitor. The microbial culture has a relatively long preservation time. However, the microbial culture has a relatively low activation.

PCT application publication No. WO 96/15992 discloses a method of
20 treating wastewater comprising steps of adding an aerobic microorganism and an anaerobic microorganism to a fermenter. This method does not generate any offensive odor, toxic gas and harmful substance. An object of the invention is to remove a harmful gas from sewage by using microorganisms separated from nature, not to cultivate microorganisms in the fermenter.
25 This invention has a problem that microorganisms require a relatively long time to adapt to a sludge.

U. S. Pat. No. 5,376,275 discloses a method of treating wastewater comprising steps of fermenting a sewage sludge component for a period of at least 15 days under conditions to maximize the formation of soluble
30 carbonaceous substrates in the sludge component, contacting the fermented

sludge component with influent sewage to form a conditioned sewage, the conditioned sewage containing soluble carbonaceous substrates elutriated from the fermented sludge component, and supplying the conditioned sewage to the activated sludge treatment plant. The invention has a relatively long
5 treating time of 15-60 days.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the present invention to provide a method of preparing a microbial culture for wastewater treatment having a relatively long preservation time.

10 It is another object to provide a method of preparing a microbial culture for wastewater treatment having a lot of effective microorganisms to decompose an organic material in the wastewater.

In order to achieve these objects, the present invention provides a method of preparing a microbial culture for wastewater treatment comprising
15 the steps of supplying an aerated material derived from an aeration tank to a bioreactor and cultivating a microorganism existing in the aerated material by adding a culture medium to the bioreactor.

The present invention provides a wastewater treatment plant comprising: a primary settling tank for removing a solid substance and a
20 suspended solid substance from a raw sewage; an aeration tank for decomposing an organic material in a raw sewage by aerating the raw sewage with a microorganism, the aeration tank being linked to the primary settling tank; a bioreactor linked to the aeration tank, the bioreactor being supplied with an aerated material from the aeration tank and a culture medium,
25 preparing a microbial culture by mixing the aerated material with the culture medium, and supplying the microbial culture to the aeration tank; and a secondary settling tank for settling a sludge floc supplied from the aeration tank, the settling tank being linked to the aeration tank.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

A more complete appreciation of the invention, and many of the attendant advantages thereof, will be readily apparent as the same becomes better understood by reference to the following detailed description when considered in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, wherein:

5 Fig. 1 is a schematic diagram of a wastewater treatment plant according to the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a schematic diagram of a wastewater treatment plant according to the conventional activated sludge process;

10 Fig. 3 is a photograph of microorganisms in the aeration tank before treating the microbial culture according to the present invention;

Fig. 4 is a photograph of microorganisms in the aeration tank after 24 hours have passed since treating the microbial culture according to the present invention;

15 Fig. 5 is a photograph of microorganisms in the aeration tank after 48 hours have passed since treating the microbial culture according to the present invention;

Fig. 6 is a photograph of microorganisms in the aeration tank after 72 hours have passed since treating the microbial culture according to the present invention; and

20 Fig. 7 is a photograph of the state of microorganism in the aeration tank after 168 hours have passed since treating the microbial culture according to the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The present invention provides a method of preparing a microbial
25 culture for wastewater treatment comprising the steps of supplying an aerated material derived from an aeration tank to a bioreactor and cultivating a microorganism existing in the aerated material by adding a culture medium to the bioreactor.

30 Preferably, the culture medium comprises 0.05-3wt% peptone, 0.01-2wt% yeast extract, 0-2wt% glucose, 0-2wt% KH_2PO_4 , 0-1wt% K_2HPO_4 ,

0.001-0.1wt% magnesium sulfate, and 0.0001-0.5wt% iron chloride on the basis of the aerated material. Content of every component is a solid content on the basis of the weight of aerated material. The culture medium need not have water because the aerated material is an aqueous solution. If the content of every component deviates from the range, pH of the medium, number and species of a microorganism can be changed.

As shown in Fig. 1, the present invention provides a wastewater treatment plant comprising: a primary settling tank (11) for removing a solid substance and a suspended solid substance from a raw sewage; an aeration tank (13) for decomposing an organic material in a raw sewage by aerating the raw sewage with a microorganism, the aeration tank (13) being linked to the primary settling tank (11); a bioreactor (17) linked to the aeration tank (13), the bioreactor (17) being supplied with an aerated material from the aeration tank (13) and a culture medium, preparing a microbial culture by mixing the aerated material with the culture medium, and supplying the microbial culture to the aeration tank (13); and a secondary settling tank (15) for settling a sludge floc supplied from the aeration tank (13), the settling tank (15) being linked to the aeration tank (13).

Preferably, the culture medium comprises 0.05-3wt% peptone, 0.01-2wt% yeast extract, 0-2wt% glucose, 0-2wt% KH_2PO_4 , 0-1wt% K_2HPO_4 , 0.001-0.1wt% magnesium sulfate, and 0.0001-0.5wt% iron chloride on the basis of the aerated material.

A microorganism having a relatively high activation to wastewater exists in the aeration tank of the wastewater treatment plant. In the present invention, a microorganism separated from the aeration tank is cultivated in a liquid medium and the microorganism is supplied to the aeration tank, thereby increasing a concentration of the microorganism having a high activation to wastewater in the aeration tank.

The state of a microorganism is dependent on COD of the aeration tank. A microorganism separated from an aerated material including many organic

materials, has a relatively high activation to wastewater. Therefore, it is preferable that the aerated material derived from the aeration tank is used as a seed to obtain a high activation microbial culture.

A composition of the medium can be variable according to species of
5 microorganism. For example, the medium comprising 0.05-3wt% peptone, 0.01-2wt% yeast extract, 0-2wt% glucose, 0-2wt% KH_2PO_4 , 0-1wt% K_2HPO_4 , 0.001-0.1wt% magnesium sulfate, and 0.0001-0.5wt% iron chloride may be used. When the medium has an excessive quantity of glucose as a carbon source, mold can be cultivated predominantly in the aeration tank. When the
10 composition of the medium is not appropriate, number or type of the microorganism can be changed. The medium may comprise a small quantity of mineral except for the carbon source and a buffer solution. The medium is favorable to separate an effective microorganism from the aeration tank compared to a nutrient medium because the composition of the medium is
15 similar to the composition of a minimal medium.

Example 1

A mixture of 0.3wt% peptone, 0.05wt% yeast extract, 0.02wt% KH_2PO_4 , 0.005wt% magnesium sulfate and 0.0001wt% iron chloride on the
20 basis of an aerated material was sterilized by γ -ray radiation (10 KGY). The sterilized solid mixture and the aerated material were added to a bioreactor and cultivated for 24 hours at 30°C, wherein the aerated material had been derived from an aeration tank of a wastewater treatment plant of a polyester filament yarn manufacturing factory. A principal ingredient of the aerated
25 material was ethylene glycol.

Comparative example 1-1

A mixture of 2wt% glucose, 0.1wt% yeast extract, 0.2wt% K_2HPO_4 , 0.04wt% magnesium sulfate and 0.7wt% ammonium sulfate and 0.05wt% iron
30 chloride on the basis of an aerated material was sterilized by γ -ray radiation

(10 KGY). The sterilized solid mixture and the aerated material were added to a bioreactor and cultivated for 24 hours at 30°C, wherein the aerated material had been derived from an aeration tank of a wastewater treatment plant of a polyester filament yarn manufacturing factory. A principal ingredient of the aerated material was ethylene glycol.

Comparative example 1-2

A mixture of 2wt% glucose, 0.1wt% yeast extract, 0.2wt% K_2HPO_4 , 0.04wt% magnesium sulfate and 0.7wt% ammonium sulfate, 0.05wt% iron chloride, 0.24wt% $(NH_4)_3PO_4$ and 0.3wt% $(NH_4)_2HPO_4$ on the basis of an aerated material was sterilized by γ -ray radiation (10 KGY). The sterilized solid mixture and the aerated material were added to a bioreactor and cultivated for 24 hours at 30°C, wherein the aerated material had been derived from an aeration tank of a wastewater treatment plant of a polyester filament yarn manufacturing factory. A principal ingredient of the aerated material was ethylene glycol.

In Example 1 there was no growth of a mold or yeast observed compared to Comparative example 1-1 and Comparative example 1-2. Example 1 had a lot of species of microorganism compared to Comparative example 1-1 and Comparative example 1-2. In Comparative example 1-1 and Comparative example 1-2 were observed a growth of a mold or yeast because glucose was used as a carbon source for a medium. In comparative example 1-2 including ammonium as the buffer solution a pH decrease of the medium was observed as time went by.

Example 2

A solid medium was prepared by adding 1.7wt% an agar to the liquid medium of Example 1. Example 1 was repeated except that the solid medium was used as the medium.

Comparative example 2

Example 1 was repeated except that a tryptic soy agar (Difco. Co.) was used as the medium.

5

Table 1 shows results of Example 2 and Comparative example 2.

(Table 1)

	Example 2	Comparative example 2
Number of aerobic bacteria (CFU/ml)	3.6×10^7	8×10^5
Species of bacteria (species)	9	6

Example 2 had a large number of aerobic bacteria and species of 10 bacteria compared to Comparative example 2. The medium of Example 2 is favorable to cultivate microorganisms derived from the aeration tank compared to Comparative example 2. Number and species of the bacteria were dependent on the composition of the medium.

15

Example 3

A microorganism derived from the aeration tank was cultivated in the liquid medium in Example 1. The number of microorganisms involved in ethylene glycol decomposition was measured by using a minimal medium comprising 0.05wt% NH_4Cl , 0.05wt% $(\text{NH}_2)_2\text{SO}_4$, 0.3wt% Na_2HPO_4 , 0.2wt% 20 KH_2PO_4 , 0.001wt% MgSO_4 , 0.0001wt% FeCl_3 , and 1wt% ethylene glycol. Number of the total effective microorganism was measured by using the solid medium of Example 2.

Comparative example 3

25

Example 3 was repeated except that the microorganism derived from

the aeration tank was not cultivated in the liquid medium of Example 1.

Table 2 shows results of Example 3 and Comparative example 3.

(Table 2)

	Example 3	Comparative example 3
Number of effective microorganisms (CFU/ml)	3×10^{11}	4×10^6
Number of microorganism involved in ethylene glycol decomposition (CFU/ml)	8×10^7	3×10^4

5

As shown in table 2, Example 3 had a large number of effective microorganisms and a large number of microorganisms involved in ethylene glycol decomposition compared to Comparative example 3.

10

Example 4

The liquid medium of Example 1 was sterilized. The sterilized medium was added to 1ml of wastewater derived from an aeration tank having ethylene glycol as a principal ingredient. And then, the obtained mixture was cultivated for 24 hours 30°C. The cultivated microorganisms
15 were supplied to the aeration tank in the concentration of 500ppm, and it was aerated for 3 days in the aeration tank. And then, COD of the aerated material in the aeration tank and a degree of floc formation were measured.

Comparative example 4

20

Example 4 was repeated except that the cultivated microorganism was not supplied to the aeration tank.

Table 3 shows results of Example 4 and Comparative example 4.

(Table 3)

	COD of Example 4 (ppm)	COD of Comparative example 4 (ppm)
24 hours	208	196
48 hours	128	168
72 hours	54	131

* Initial COD of wastewater: 300ppm

As shown in table 3, COD of Example 4 was higher than Comparative
 5 example 4 after 24 hours because the cultivated microorganism of Example 4
 decomposed organic materials in the wastewater and propagated using it.
 However, COD of Example 4 was decreased gradually. Example 4 had a
 relatively high treating efficiency compared to Comparative example 4.
 A floc formation was observed in Example 4 within 48 hours. In contrast, a
 10 floc formation was observed in Comparative example 4 after 72 hours.

Example 5 and Comparative example 5

Bulking sewage was supplied to a pilot scale (70Lx4), wherein
 filamentous microorganisms were predominant in bulking sewage. A
 15 microbial culture was prepared by using the medium of Example 1 and an
 aerated material separated from an aeration tank of the pilot scale. The
 microbial culture was supplied to the aeration tank in the concentration of 500
 ppm for 7 days.

20 Fig. 3 is a photograph of microorganisms in the aeration tank before
 treating the microbial culture. As shown in Fig. 3, microorganisms involved in
 the floc formation were filamentous bacteria.

Fig. 4 is a photograph of microorganisms in the aeration tank after 24
 hours have passed since treating the microbial culture. Although filamentous
 25 bacteria were observed in the floc, the floc was returned to a normal floc

gradually. After 24 hours have passed since treating the microbial culture, a shape of the floc was similar to bulking sewage. However, the number of nonfilamentous bacteria was increased.

Fig. 5 is a photograph of microorganisms in the aeration tank after 48 hours have passed since treating the microbial culture. Although filamentous bacteria were observed in the floc, the floc was returned to a normal floc gradually.

Fig. 6 is a photograph of microorganisms in the aeration tank after 72 hours have passed since treating the microbial culture. The floc was returned to a normal floc gradually. After 72 hours have passed since treating the microbial culture, filamentous bacteria of the aeration tank were replaced by nonfilamentous bacteria.

Fig. 7 is a photograph of the state of microorganism in the aeration tank after 168 hours have passed since treating the microbial culture. As shown in Fig. 7, filamentous bacteria were not observed in the floc and protozoa such as *Vorticella spp.* and *Aspidisca spp.* was observed in the floc. The microbial culture according to the present invention can return the floc to a normal floc. In the process of cultivating effective microorganisms derived from the aeration tank, nonfilamentous bacteria, not filamentous bacteria, may be cultivated predominantly.

The microbial culture includes microorganism adapted to the aeration tank environment. Therefore, the present invention can omit an activation process to adapt the microbial culture to the aeration tank. The microbial culture has a relatively high organic material decomposition ability compared to the conventional microbial culture. The microbial culture has a relatively high preservation time and treating efficiency.

Every wastewater treatment plant includes characteristic organic material. A microorganism well-adapted to the organic material exists in an aeration tank of the plant. The microbial culture of the present invention was prepared by using the microorganism derived from the aeration tank.

Therefore, the present invention provides a microbial culture having a relatively high treating efficiency compared to the conventional microbial culture having the microorganism separated from nature such as soil.

While the present invention has been described in detail with
5 reference to the preferred embodiments, those skilled in the art will appreciate that various modifications and substitutions can be made thereto without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention as set forth in the appended claims.

THE EMBODIMENTS OF THE INVENTION FOR WHICH AN EXCLUSIVE PROPERTY OR PRIVILEGE IS CLAIMED ARE DEFINED AS FOLLOWS:

1. A method of preparing a microbial culture for wastewater treatment comprising the steps of:

supplying an aerated material derived from an aeration tank to a bioreactor;
and

cultivating a microorganism naturally existing in the aerated material by adding a culture medium to the bioreactor.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the culture medium comprises 0.05-3wt% peptone, 0.01-2wt% yeast extract, 0-2wt% glucose, 0-2wt% KH₂PO₄, 0-1wt% K₂HPO₄, 0.001-0.1wt% magnesium sulfate, and 0.0001-0.5wt% iron chloride on the basis of the aerated material.

3. A wastewater treatment plant comprising:

a primary settling tank for removing a solid substance and a suspended solid substance from a raw sewage;

an aeration tank for decomposing an organic material in a raw sewage by aerating the raw sewage with a microorganism, the aeration tank being linked to the primary settling tank;

a bioreactor linked to the aeration tank, the bioreactor being supplied with an aerated material from the aeration tank and a culture medium, preparing a microbial culture by mixing the aerated material with the culture medium, and supplying the microbial culture to the aeration tank; and

a secondary settling tank for settling a sludge floc supplied from the aeration tank, the settling tank being linked to the aeration tank.

4. The wastewater treatment plant of claim 3, wherein the medium comprises 0.05-3wt% peptone, 0.01-2wt% yeast extract, 0-2wt% glucose, 0-2wt% KH₂PO₄, 0-1wt% K₂HPO₄, 0.001-0.1wt% magnesium sulfate, and 0.0001-0.5wt% iron chloride on the basis of the aerated material.

1/4

FIG. 1

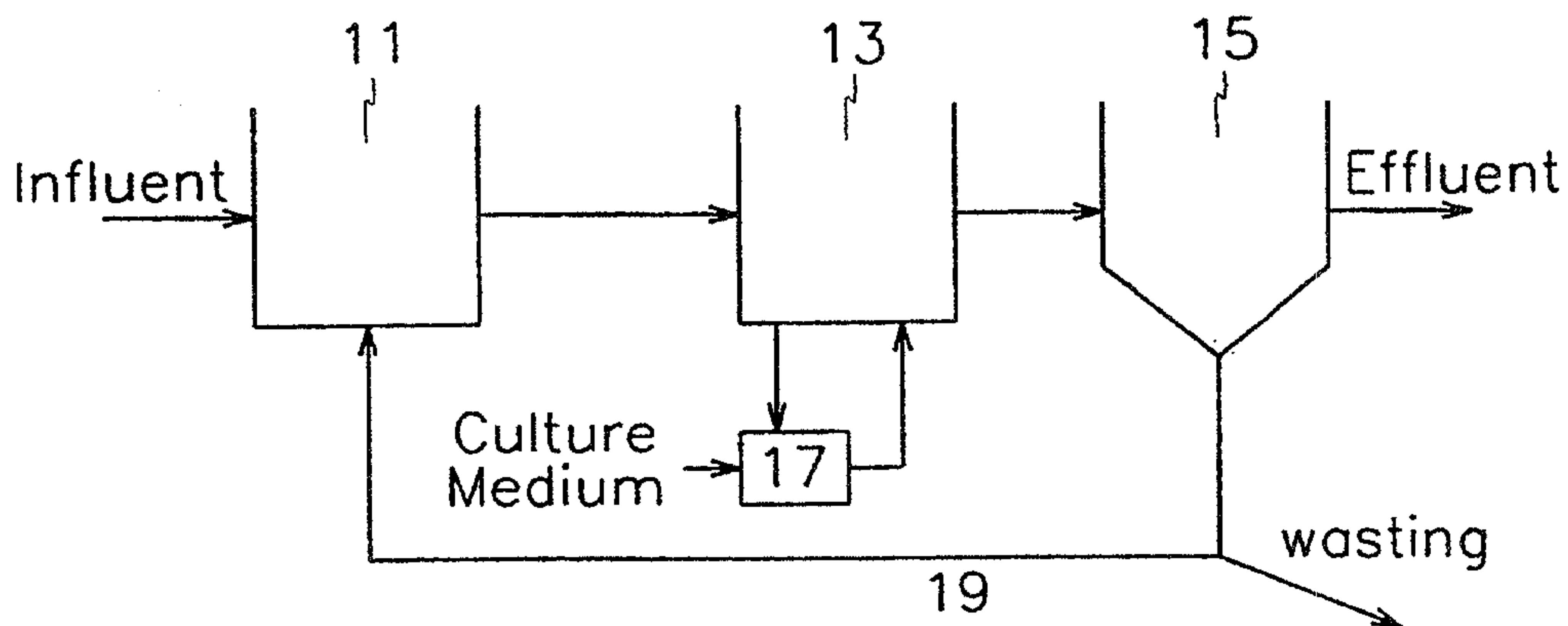
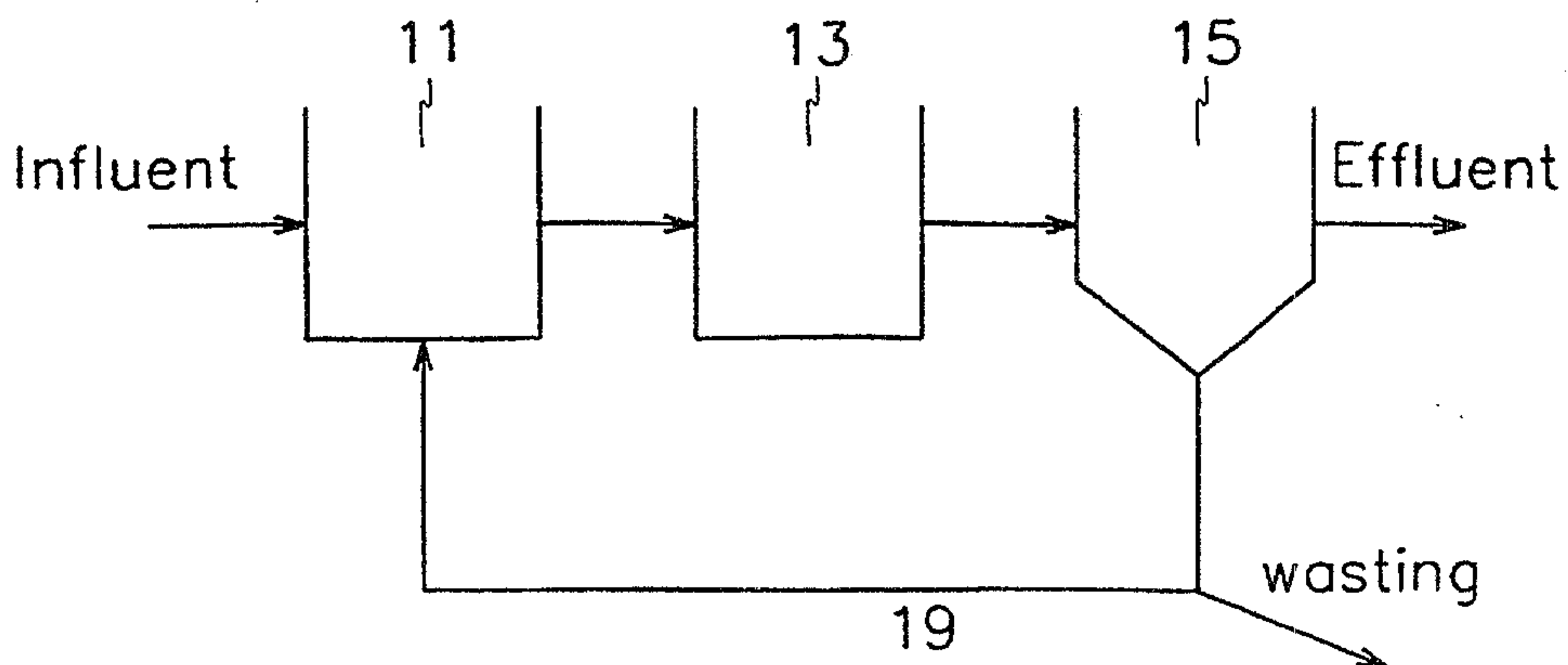


FIG. 2
(Prior Art)



2/4

FIG. 3

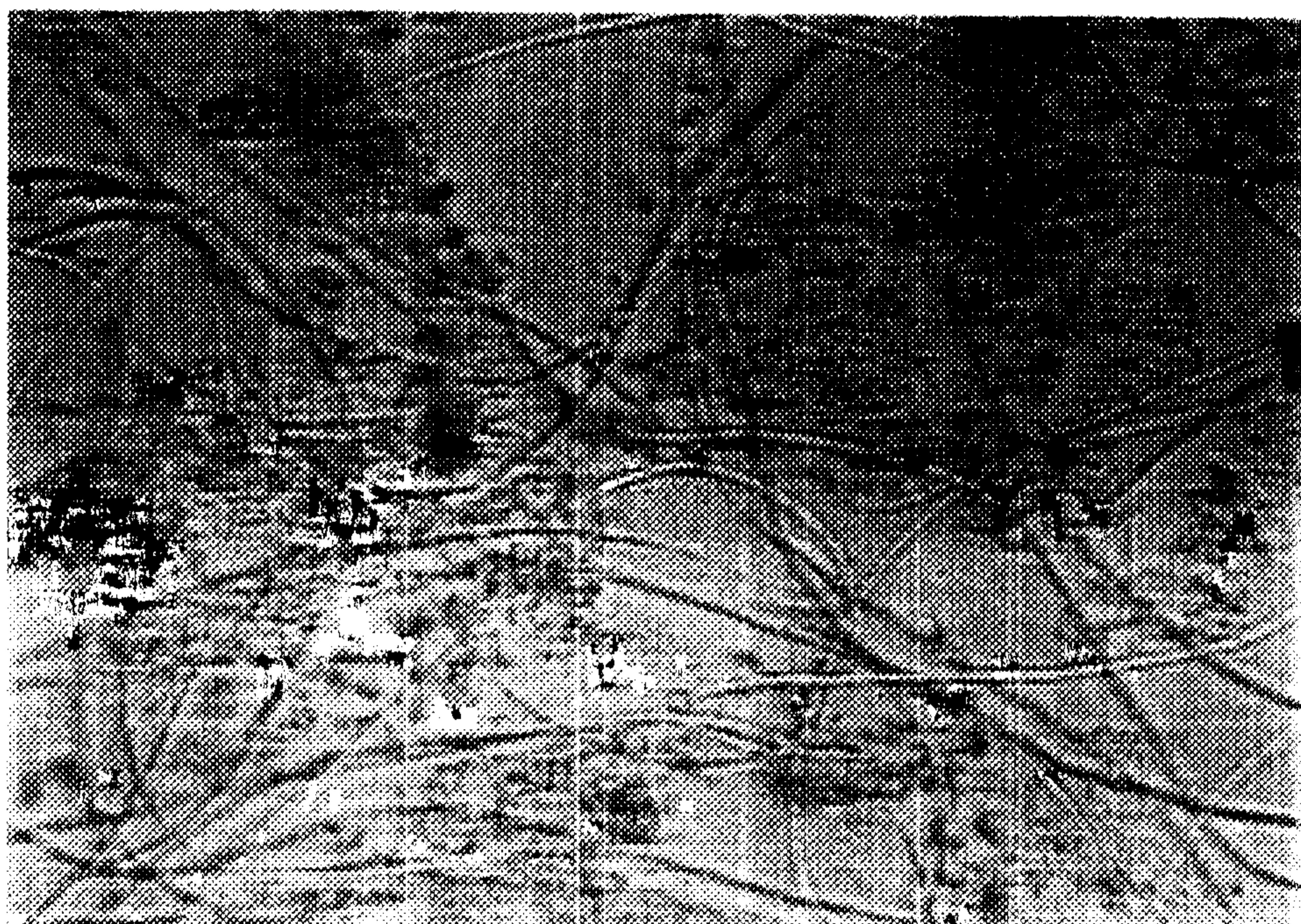


FIG. 4

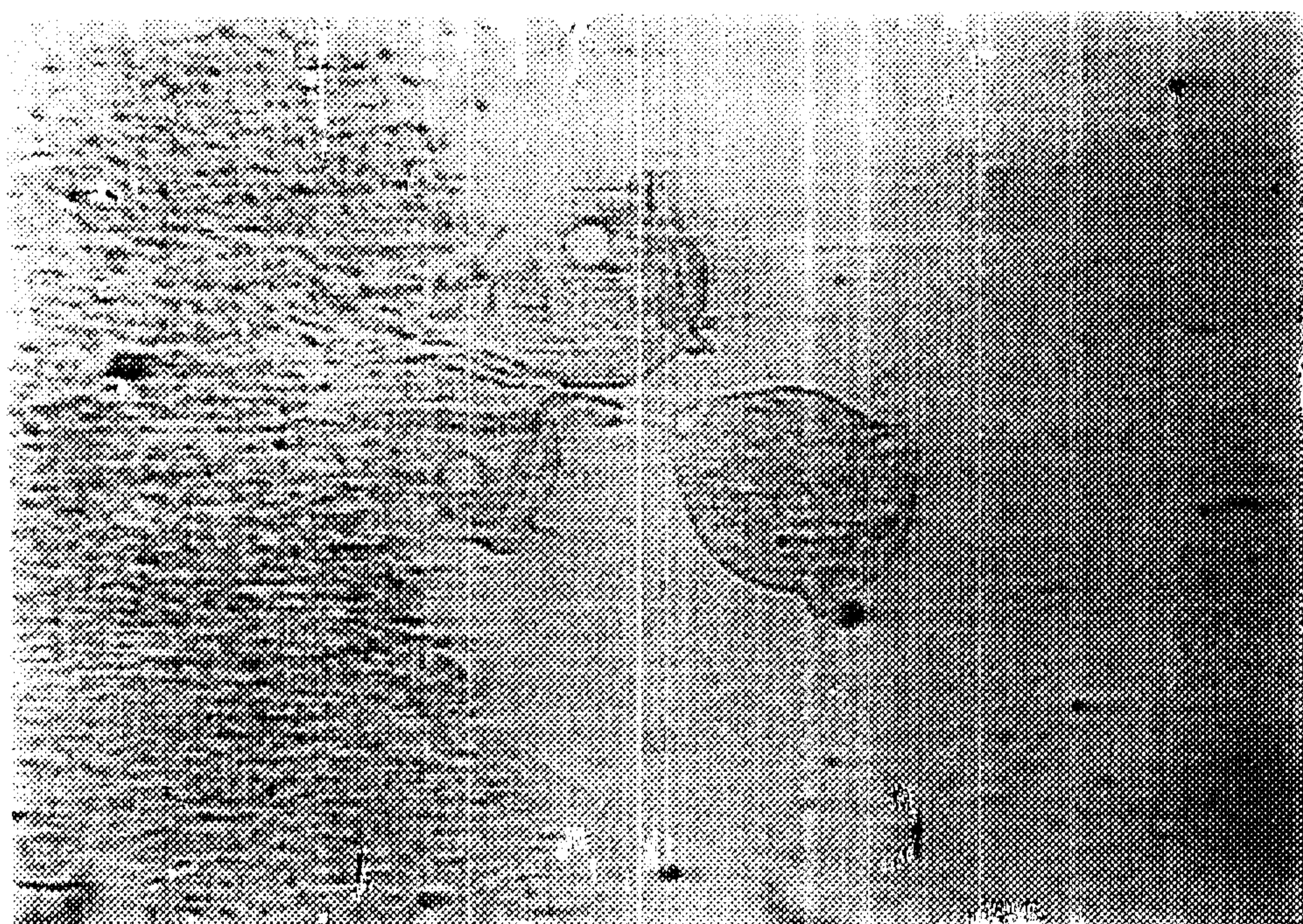


3/4

FIG. 5



FIG. 6



4/4

FIG. 7

