



Specification of sewage sludge arising from a domestic wastewater treatment plant for agricultural uses

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ABSTRACT

The application of sewage sludge for fertilization purposes and soil amendment is arousing great interest within the scientific community in the last few years especially as the consumption of commercial fertilizers is continuously increasing and most farmers could not bear the additional cost in the rise in fertilizer prices. The objective of this research is to study the specification of sewage sludge from drying beds of Jijel wastewater treatment plant, dewatered by natural evaporation in order to assess its potential for agricultural reuse as a soil amendment. It is a sludge resulting from the secondary treatment of domestic sewage by activated sludge processes (biological treatment). A good characterization of sewage sludge goes through several steps to assess its quality and its compliance with the established requirements and guidelines for agricultural valorization in Algeria. Physicochemical analysis showed that the sewage sludge contains significant quantities of major nutrients (N, P, K) and moderate amounts of secondary nutrients (Ca, Mg, S). It is generally rich in organic matter with an average of 41.2%. The most harmful heavy metals (Cu, Cr, Ni, Pb, Cd, Se, and Hg) found are present in small amounts and still below accepted standards. Some beneficial microelements for plant growth such as Fe, Co, and Mn are detected in varying quantities. For bacteriological characteristics, both of total and fecal coliforms are identified in sewage sludge with 8.1×10^3 and 1.1×10^3 cfu/g, respectively, but we have noticed an absence of *Salmonella*.

Keywords: Sewage sludge; Domestic sewage; Microelement; Major nutrient; Heavy metal; Agriculture

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1. Introduction

In order to promote the agricultural sector in Algeria, researchers focus their study on valorization of residual sludge from wastewater treatment plants for agricultural purposes. The National Sanitation Office (ONA) in Algeria produces increasing quantities of sludge; only 25% of sludge is used in agriculture, whereas 60% is landfilled [1]. About 177 wastewater treatment plants currently produce some 120,000 tons, particularly rich in organic matter. However, the organic matter rate in Algerian agricultural soil is dramatically low due to the Mediterranean climate characterized by relatively high temperatures in spring and autumn, which leads to a high mineralization of organic matter. In fact, soil bacteria decompose organic matter more quickly at high temperatures in the presence of moisture and oxygen [2]. In addition, some intensive agricultural practices can be responsible for soil degradation and the reduction of organic matter levels.

The agronomic value of the sewage sludge depends mainly on its content in macro and microelements. Sewage sludge contains valuable components such as organic matter, N, P, and other plant nutrients, consequently its disposal by application to land becomes increasingly used [3]. It is considered as a rich source of organic matter that helps to improve various soil properties, including bulk density, porosity, and water-holding capacity [3,4]. The experimental results of Wolejko et al. [5] showed that the use of sewage sludge as fertilizer is recommended for urban soils which have an advanced degradation degree. The fertilizing aspect attributed to sewage sludge always improves soil fertility over time [6]. Using the sludge as a suitable product for mineral fertilizers may reduce the intensive consumption of commercial fertilizers. The use of sludge to increase soil fertility not only provides nutrients for crops, but may eliminate the need for commercial fertilizers [7]. In general, nutrient levels in sewage sludge are low compared with commercial fertilizers, to compensate for this deficit; sewage sludge can be combined with commercial fertilizers to get optimal nutrient contents that are suitable for plants growth [8,9].

2. Materials and methods

2.1. Region location, agricultural activity, and climate

Jijel is located on the north-eastern coast of Algeria (36°49'N 5°46'E) extending over an area of 239,103 ha. Thanks to favorable climatic and soil conditions; agriculture is the main economic activity with a diversified production system. 18.2% of total area is useful agricultural grounds exploited for different kinds of cultures: market gardening (15.3%), forage crops (37%), olive cultivation (39%), arboriculture (6.8%), cereals (2.3%), and vegetables (1%). The mountainous areas managed following normal intensive agronomic practice with the predominance of olive cultivation and the plain areas are mainly used for market gardening, hence the use of chemical fertilizers is relatively high.

According to the data collected from the National Meteorological Office (ONM) located at Jijel Airport between 1990 and 2010, the region has a Mediterranean climate characterized by mild, rainy winters and hot, humid summers

with an average annual rainfall of 986 mm. The average monthly temperature ranges between 11.5°C in January and 26.2°C in August. The humidity is relatively high and varies between 78.1% and 71.6%.

2.2. Treatment plant processes

The wastewater treatment plant is located on the western side of Jijel city; it was brought into service in June 2008. It has activated-sludge treatment processes with high aeration rate, designed to treat domestic wastewater of the city and its surroundings. Daily volume arriving at the plant is about 11,000 m³/d with a maximum capacity of 30,000 m³/d. The treatment plant was dimensioned for a 150,000 inhabitants equivalent capacity and was equipped with 18 drying beds. The amount of sludge produced per month is about 213 m³ (equivalent to 64.5 tons of dry matter).

2.3. Samples

Several samples of dried sludge were taken from the treatment plant drying beds and were then stored in a refrigerator at about 4°C in order to avoid any change in the physicochemical characteristics. Moisture was removed by natural dewatering, which consists in spreading the thickened sludge over rectangular areas (15 m × 30 m) in superimposed layers with a thickness not exceeding 50 cm, to increase sludge exposed area to evaporation effects and to facilitate gravity filtration through sand and gravel grains.

2.4. Physicochemical analysis

The pH and electrical conductivity were measured at a sludge/water ratio of 1:2.5 and 1:5 using a pH meter and conductivity meter, respectively. Moisture was determined by the oven drying method at 105°C during 24 h. Total nitrogen was determined by the Kjeldahl method. The organic carbon analysis was carried out by Walkley and Black procedure. The total calcium carbonate content (CaCO₃) was measured using a Bernard calcimeter [10]. Phosphorus, potassium, magnesium, calcium, sulfur, and total heavy metals were determined after digestion with nitric acid (HNO₃), hydrogen peroxide (H₂O₂), and hydrochloric acid (HCl) [11]. Phosphorus was determined colorimetrically. Sulfur and potassium were, respectively, measured by turbidimetry and flame photometry. Mercury was detected by the cold vapor atomic absorption spectrometry technique, and the remaining trace elements were analyzed by atomic absorption spectrometry.

2.5. Bacteriological analysis

The Salmonella detection results were expressed qualitatively (presence or absence). Concerning the determination of total and fecal coliforms, the sludge samples were diluted (1:10) with 90 mL of phosphate buffer (pH = 7.2), followed by a good agitation to homogenize the contents before proceeding with the analysis using the membrane filtration method [12,13]. Physicochemical and bacteriological analysis are presented in Table 1

Table 1
Physicochemical and bacteriological properties of dried sewage sludge

Parameters	Average	Standard (NFU 44-095) [18]
Moisture (%)	35.7 (3.6)	<50
pH	6.6 (0.3)	–
Electrical conductivity (dS m ⁻¹)	0.83 (0.05)	–
C/N	11.8	–
Organic matter (% dw)	41.19 (2.41)	>30
Total organic carbon (% dw)	26.42 (2.27)	–
Total nitrogen (% dw)	2.23 (0.52)	<3
Total phosphorus (%)	1.5 (0.2)	<3
Calcium carbonate (% dw)	5.79 (1.16)	–
Calcium (% dw)	1.53 (0.14)	–
Potassium (g/kg dw)	3.82 (0.48)	<30
Magnesium (g/kg dw)	1.4 (0.33)	–
Sulfur (g/kg dw)	3.1 (0.61)	–
Iron (g/kg dw)	11.6 (0.4)	–
Cobalt (mg/kg dw)	120	–
Manganese (mg/kg dw)	360	–
Selenium (mg/kg dw)	1.32	<12
Mercury (mg/kg dw)	0.73	<2
Bacterial indicators		
Total coliforms (cfu/g)	8.1 × 10 ³	–
Fecal coliforms (cfu/g)	1.1 × 10 ³	<10 ³ (represented by <i>Escherichia coli</i>)
Salmonella (cfu/25 g)	Absence	Absence

dw, dry weight.

3. Results and discussion

3.1. Standards and regulations of amendment spreading in Algeria

The absence of regulatory texts governing the agricultural use of sewage sludge in Algeria, calls for the adoption of the NFU 44-041 (French standard) related to denominations and specifications of sludge resulting from water treatment as fertilizer material. As this standard was withdrawn in August 2012, we should therefore refer to the NFU 44-095 standard approved in May 2002 on organic amendments and composts from the wastewater treatment plant containing substances of agricultural value [14].

3.2. Evaluation of physicochemical properties of sewage sludge for agricultural uses

3.2.1. PH, electrical conductivity, and organic matter

The sewage sludge is relatively acidic with an average pH of 6.6. The spreading of sludge generally leads to a change in soil pH and affects nutrient solubility, which is considered as a factor determining the availability of nutrients needed for plant growth. It is recommended that soil pH should be maintained above 6.5 for sludge-amended soils [15]. This sludge is in a favorable pH range between 6 and 7 which does not require lime stabilization when it is applied to soils near to neutrality.

According to Durand's classification [16], the sludge is classified as slightly salty substrate with an electrical

conductivity (EC) average of 0.83 dS m⁻¹, this value indicates that the use of the sludge is favorable for most crops. High soil salinity is a critical factor that limits plant growth and productivity [17]. However, the application of sewage sludge also increases the electrical conductivity of soils due to the high level of salts in sludge [18].

The application of organic matter improves soil properties such as moisture retention, soil structure, and nutrient dynamics, which positively influences crops yield. In addition, organic matter decomposition promotes crops rooting and supplies essential plant nutrients; it increases the availability of nitrogen and phosphorus fractions and can then provide a new source of nourishment for earthworms and microorganisms [19]. As well, sewage sludge from drying beds is rich in organic matter ranging from 35% to 52.7% with an average of 41.2%, therefore it is considered as soil amendment rather than an organic fertilizer.

3.2.2. Nutrient contents

Sewage sludge contains significant amounts of major nutrients with a total nitrogen content of 2.23% and a total phosphorus content of 1.5%; they play an essential role in soil fertilization and plant growth. However, plants require important quantities of nitrogen from 20 to 320 kg/ha per year, depending on plants variety [20]. The dose of sewage sludge applied to soil depends often on the rate of nitrogen that contains [18]. Phosphorus contained in sewage sludge can solve many problems for local farmers especially as the consumption of phosphate fertilizers is continuously

increasing. Phosphorus input from sewage sludge is crucial for crops growth; it is involved in photosynthesis, cell division, and synthesis of enzymes and proteins. Unlike nitrogen, phosphorus is relatively immobile in the soil. The phosphorus requirements of agricultural crops can range from 30 to 80 kg/ha per year [20]. Whereas the potassium content in the sewage sludge from Jijel treatment plant was 0.39%, some reported results showed that the potassium level in sludge is generally low and can range from 0.08% to 1.10%, but is still sufficient for plant uptake [21].

The secondary nutrients (Mg, S) are relatively less important than the major ones; they are present in sludge in relatively small amounts of 1.4 and 3.1 g/kg respectively. Usually, plants require moderate amounts of secondary nutrients. The calcium carbonate content in the sludge is 5.8%, which can facilitate the infiltration of irrigation water without risk of clogging. It is also considered as the most frequent source of calcium required for plants edification. The experimental result of spreading sewage sludge on the forest soil in Algeria showed that the concentration of Ca and Mg increases with the increase in sludge rate [22].

3.2.3. C/N ratio

The C/N ratio is an index of the easily mineralizable organic nitrogen fraction in municipal sludge and uncomposted farm manure [23]. According to the analysis results, the dried sludge contains 26.4% of organic carbon and 2.2% of nitrogen with a C/N ratio of 11.8; this allows assessment of the nitrogen mineralization potential. However, organic fertilizers with a C/N ratio lower than 20 have a high mineralization rate and can release significant amounts of nitrogen into crops [24].

3.2.4. Evolution of heavy metals content

The sludge applied to fertilize agricultural soils frequently contains high concentrations of harmful heavy metals that can be transmitted in the food chain and, because of their high toxicity, present a real threat to crop production and animal and human life [25]. However, metal concentrations in sewage sludge depend on the origin of sewage transported and sludge pretreatment processes followed [26]. It is essential to check the concentrations of heavy metals in the sludge before its spreading on agricultural lands [27,28]. Although some microelements, in particular, Fe, Mn, B, Zn, and Cu, are essential for plant growth at concentration limits that should not be exceeded.

Some dried sludge compounds are present in variable concentrations, we have significant amounts of iron (1.16%) and low rates of Mn, Zn, Cu, and Co; these results are presented in Tables 1 and 2. The supply of these microelements by sewage sludge can be useful in the case where soils are depleted for their natural minerals or to boost crop yields.

The evolution of harmful heavy metals concentration over the last years is presented in Table 2. Since the treatment plant was brought into service in June 2008, we have found a small change in the concentration of each metal from year to year. The average concentrations obtained of Cd, Cr, Cu, Ni, Pb, Hg, and Se are below the established standards (NFU 44-095), except for zinc (Zn) which slightly exceeded the recommended limits with an average of 613 mg/kg. The low levels of harmful heavy metal found for this type of sewage sludge are strongly related to the wastewater origin. In general, only domestic sewage is transported to Jijel treatment plant because the existing industrial facilities are located far from sewerage treatment plant systems. However, the high concentration of zinc in sewage sludge can be explained by corrosion and leaching of plumbing into wastewater and cosmetics and paint discharges.

3.3. Bacteriological characteristics

Different types of pathogen, including bacteria that can cause diseases to human and animal lives, are generally present in wastewater and raw sewage sludge, their level of presence often depends on the reductions realized through the wastewater and sewage sludge treatment processes. These microorganisms can cause a huge risk to public health if they are transferred to food crops grown in sludge-amended soils. Furthermore, they can be transported away from the site by other factors such as insects, rodents, and birds [9].

Bacteriological analyses (Table 1) revealed the existence of fecal indicator (1.1×10^3 cfu/g) and total coliforms (8.1×10^3 cfu/g) with an absence of *Salmonella*. According to established standards (NFU 44-095), sewage sludge used for agricultural fertilization purposes and land reclamation should be free of *Salmonella*, but the threshold limit for *Escherichia coli* (represented by fecal indicator) for all crops is 10^3 cfu/g.

Salmonella is considered to be one of the most hygienically problematic microorganisms, as it is a potential bacterium with a high growth capacity [29]. However, it was not detected in our sewage sludge. When sludge contains fecal coliform below 1,000/g solid, the presence of *Salmonella* is generally not detected [30].

Table 2
Variation of heavy metal concentrations in sewage sludge between 2008 and 2016

Heavy metals (mg/kg)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Standard (NFU 44-095)
Cadmium (Cd)	<6	1	1	0.77	1.5	1.27	1	2	1	3
Zinc (Zn)	526	650	–	609.2	728	617.3	594	631	549	600
Chrome (Cr)	110	50	35	39.3	42.8	85.1	61.5	50	57	120
Copper (Cu)	110	108	90	105.7	144	114.4	126	123	112	300
Nickel (Ni)	<40	–	21	20.1	30.9	34.1	29	29	27	60
Lead (Pb)	79	134	67	–	–	127.5	122	120	86	180

Table 3
Nutrients rate of sewage sludge and commercial fertilizers (ton/year)

	Quantity	N	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O	SO ₃
Dried sludge	774	17.26	11.61	2.99	2.39
Fertilizer 1 (NPK)	1,075.3	118.3	161.3	161.3	–
Fertilizer 2 (PK)	85.4	–	17.1	21.3	–
Fertilizers 3 (Potassium sulfate)	19.4	–	–	9.7	8.9

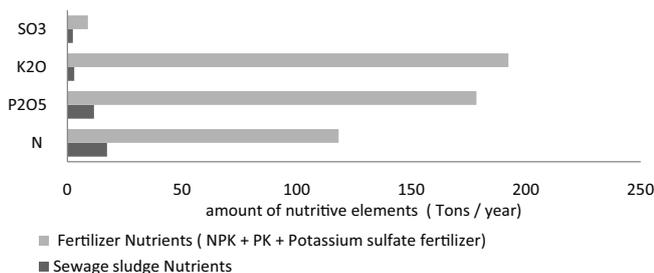


Fig. 1. Total amount of nutrients obtained by sewage sludge and 52% of commercial fertilizers (per year).

3.4. Comparison between sewage sludge and commercial fertilizers in nutrients supply

The amount of sludge produced by Jijel wastewater treatment plant is approximately 213 m³ per month (equivalent to 64.5 tons of dry matter). This large quantity of sewage sludge, about 774 tons per year, is considered as an untapped source of fertilization, it is always intended to be landfilled. The investigation report on fertilizer consumption in Jijel region indicates that nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium (NPK) fertilizers are the most widely used (47.2%), while phosphorus and potassium (PK), and potassium sulfate fertilizers represent 4.6%. These three fertilizers represent almost 52%, or the equivalent of 1180.1 tons per year of total commercial fertilizers used by local farmers

A comparison is presented in Table 3 between nutrient amounts (N, P, K, and S) in commercial fertilizers (NPK, PK, and potassium sulfate) used and major nutrients, which can be obtained from the sewage sludge generated by the treatment plant.

Fig. 1 shows the theoretical inputs of major nutrients obtained by sewage sludge. Nutrients are presented in varying amounts with 17.26 tons of N, 11.61 tons of P₂O₅, 2.99 tons of K₂O, and 2.39 tons of SO₃, which are relatively low compared with the total nutrients provided by commercial fertilizers (NPK, PK, and potassium sulfate).

The nutrient ratios (sludge/fertilizers) are varying from one nutrient to another with 26.8% SO₃, 14.6% N, 6.5%, P₂O₅, and 1.5% K₂O. These ratios show the difference in nutrients amount that can be supplied by sewage sludge compared to about 52% of total nutrients consumed in Jijel.

4. Conclusion

Before any use of sewage sludge for agricultural purposes, it must be characterized in order to assess its potential for nutrient supplementation and to avoid the usual risk of

crops contamination. The sludge samples taken from drying beds of Jijel wastewater treatment plant were subjected to physicochemical, bacteriological, and toxicological analyses, this study enabled us to draw the following conclusions:

The organic matter content is high, ranging from 35% to 52.7% with a C/N ratio of 11.8 indicating that the mineralization of the organic matter will be started shortly after sludge spreading, thus making nitrogen quantities readily available to crops.

The tested sludge from drying beds does not contain *Salmonella* bacteria, but it contains both of total and fecal coliforms at concentrations within acceptable limits for agricultural uses, however, they do not present a potential risk unlike *Salmonella*. They can be eliminated at temperatures above 55°C [29].

Most concentration levels of harmful heavy metals in the sewage sludge were below the established standards (NFU41-095) between 2008 and 2016, except for zinc (Zn) which slightly exceeded the recommended limits.

The content of sewage sludge in major nutrients (N, P, K, S) is low compared with mineral fertilizers. But, it also contains appreciable levels of secondary nutrient and some microelements that play an essential role in increasing plant yields.

Landfilling is currently the main route for the disposal of sewage sludge in Jijel. On the other hand, it was found that the organic matter content was high and most of the physicochemical and bacteriological characteristics including heavy metals, all comply with the regulatory standards for organic amendments (NFU 41-095); the dried sludge can therefore be safely used as a soil amendment as an alternative to landfilling that generates potential environmental hazards, including the emission of odor and methane gas.

However, negative effects such as the accumulation of heavy metals in soil resulting from the long-term use of sludge in the future must be taken into account and annual monitoring is therefore recommended in the context of sustainable agriculture.

Finally, the dried sludge often contains low rate of major nutrients and some beneficial microelements that are not found in commercial fertilizers. It may therefore constitute a valuable substrate which can be combined with fertilizers to get optimal nutrient contents for each type of culture; it would be interesting to explore this approach in a subsequent study.

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