UNIVERSITI MALAYA

ORIGINAL LITERARY WORK DECLARATION

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ABSTRACT

The palm oil industry in Malaysia is one of the largest producers of agroindustrial wastewater known as Palm Oil Mill Effluent (POME). POME is highly organic in content which is acidic, thick, dark in colour, with high levels of chemical oxygen demand, ammonical nitrogen, orthophosphate, nitrate, nitrite, total suspended solids, and total solids. Due to high organic load, the raw POME has to be digested anaerobically to reduce the pollutant level, in order to meet the effluent discharge standard for palm oil mills. The objective of the present study is to investigate the potential of selected microalgae to grow in POME and anaerobic liquor (AL)as well as to assess the biochemical composition of the biomass and finally the percentage of pollution reduction obtained. Nine microalgae strains from the University of Malaya Algae Culture Collection (UMACC) which are Chlorella vulgaris UMACC 001, Scenedesmus UMACC 010, Scenedesmus UMACC 036, Scenedesmus UMACC 068, Ankistrodesmus convolutus UMACC 101, Nannochloris bacillaris UMACC 109, Chlorococcum oviforme UMACC 110, Chlamydomonas augustae UMACC 246 and Chlorella UMACC 300 were screened for growth and biochemical composition using flask cultures. Of nine strains, *Chlorella* UMACC 300 (specific growth rate (µ) =0.35±0.02d⁻¹ and 39.88±2.73%DW of lipid), Chlorella vulgaris UMACC $001(\mu=0.32\pm0.02 \text{ and } 40.61\pm2.78\%DW \text{ of lipid})$, Scenedesmus UMACC 036 $(\mu=0.30\pm0.05d^{-1})$ and $32.75\pm1.01\%$ DW of lipid) and Ankistrodesmus convolutus $(\mu=0.28\pm0.02d^{-1}$ and $38.89~\pm2.70\%DW$ of lipid) were selected to grow in different concentrations of POME and anaerobic liquor. The Chlorella UMACC 300 showed better tolerance to grow in higher concentrations of POME and AL. Chlorella UMACC 300 which grew in 25% AL (Bold Basal Medium, BBM) produce biomass of $677.33\pm11.37 \text{ mg L}^{-1} \text{ with } 39.98\pm0.38 \text{ %DW protein, } 19.12\pm0.12 \text{ %DW carbohydrate}$ and 43.44±0.92 %DW lipid on day 16 of culture period. This *Chlorella* UMACC 300

also produced higher pollution reduction when compared with other three selected microalgae, whereby it attained 87.66±0.59% reduction of chemical oxygen demand (COD), 65.38±2.51% ammonical nitrogen, 78.56±6.54% orthophosphate, 45.24±4.12% nitrate and 42.13±11.81% nitrite. The second best strain which grew in different concentrations of POME and AL was *Chlorella vulgaris* UMACC 001 followed by *Scenedesmus* UMACC 036 and *Ankistrodesmus convolutus* respectively. The results obtained from this study shows that *Chlorella* UMACC 300 which was isolated from POME is tolerant of POME and AL and may be a potential species to be used for POME and AL treatment.

ABSTRAK

Industri kelapa sawit merupakan penyebab utama kepada bahan pencemar agroindustri yang dikenali sebagai efluen kilang kelapa sawit (POME). POME merupakan pencemar yang mempunyai kandungan organic yang tinggi dan bersifat asid, pekat, berwarna gelap dan mengandungi keupayaan kimia oksigen, ammonikal nitrogen, orthofosfat, nitrat, nitrit, total suspended solid and total solid. Disebabkan oleh kandungan organik yang tinggi, POME perlu dicerna secara anaerobik untuk mengurangkan kandungan bahan pencemar sebelum disalur keluar dari kilang pemprosesan minyak kelapa sawit, bagi memenuhi 'Discharge Standards' yang ditetapkan untuk kilang kelapa sawit. Objektif utama dalam kajian ini adalah untuk mengkaji potensi mikroalga terpilih untuk bertumbuh di media POME dan POME dicerna (AL) yang disediakan menggunakan kepekatan yang berbeza, bagi menilai kandungan biokimia and peratusan penurunan kandungan pencemar. Untuk itu, sembilan microalga dari 'University Malaya Algae Culture Collection' ia itu Chlorella vulgaris UMACC 001, Scenedesmus UMACC 010, Scenedesmus UMACC 036, Scenedesmus UMACC 068, Ankistrodesmus convolutus UMACC 101, Nannochloris bacillaris UMACC 109, Chlorococcum oviforme UMACC 110, Chlamydomonas augustae UMACC 246 and Chlorella UMACC 300 telah dikaji untuk mengenalpasti kandungan biokimia menggunakan sistem kultur. Daripada sembilan mikroalga Chlorella UMACC 300 (kadar pertumbuhan sesifik $(\mu)=0.35\pm0.02d^{-1}$ dan 39.88±2.73%DW lipid), Chlorella vulgaris UMACC $001(\mu=0.32\pm0.02$ 40.61±2.78%DW lipid), Scenedesmus dan UMACC 036 $(\mu=0.30\pm0.05d^{-1})$ dan 32.75±1.01%DW lipid) and Ankistrodesmus convolutus $(\mu=0.28\pm0.02d^{-1})$ dan 38.89 $\pm2.70\%$ DW of lipid) telah dipilih untuk dikulturkan di dalam POME dan AL media yang disediakan menggunakan pelbagai kepekatan. Chlorella UMACC 300 menunjukkan toleransi yang tinggi untuk tumbuh di dalam POME dan AL yang berkepekatan tinggi. Chlorella UMACC 300 turut menunjukkan

pertumbuhan yang tinggi di dalam 25% AL (BBM) dengan 448.00±18.33mg L biomass, 27.70±0.93%DW protein, 1.60±0.07%DW karbohidrat dan 30.67±1.38%DW lipid. Mikroalga ini turut mencatatkan peratusan penurunan kandungan pencemar yang tinggi, dimana 87.66±0.59% penurunan COD, 65.38±2.51% ammonikal nitrogen, 78.56±6.54% orthofosfat, 45.24±4.12% nitrat and 42.13±11.81% nitrit. Mikroalga Chlorella vulgaris UMACC 001 menujukkan toleransi kedua tetinggi untuk bertumbuh di dalam POME dan di dalam AL. Chlorella UMACC 300 merupakan mikroalga yang mempunyai toleransi yang tinggi untuk bertumbuh di dalam POME media dan dapat mencapai peratusan penurunan pencemar yang tinggi. Keputusan yang diperolehi melalui kajian ini menunjukkan bahawa mikroalga yang berasal daripada POME mempunyai toleransi yang tinggi untuk bertumbuh di dalam POME dan di dalam AL, dimana mikroalga ini lebih sesuai untuk digunakan merawat POME dan AL.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATONS

BBM - Bold' Basal Medium

CDM - Clean Development Mechanism

CER - Certified Emission Reduction

Chl-a - Chlorophyll-a

COD - Chemical Oxygen Demand

CPO - Crude Palm Oil

DEE - Department of Environmental Enforcement

DW - Dry Weight

EQA - Environmental Quality Act

FA - Fatty Acid

FAME - Fatty Acid Methyl Esters

FFB - Fresh Fruit Bunch

FGB - First Generation Biofuel

GC - Gas Chromatography

GHG - Green House Gases

GW - Global Warming

HEPES- 4-(2-Hydroxyethyl)-1-piperazineethanesulfonic acid

HRAP - High Rate Algal Pond

HRT - Hydraulic Retention Time

IPCC - Intergovernmental Panel for Climate Changes

MAS - Membrane Anaerobic System

MUFA - Monounsaturated Fatty Acid

NaOH - Sodium hydroxide

OD - Optical Density

pH - Potential of hydrogen

PHA - Polyhydroxyalkanoates

POME - Palm Oil Mill Effluent

PUFA - Polyunsaturated Fatty Acid

RPM - Rotates per Minute

SBR - Sequencing Batch Reactor

SFA - Saturated Fatty Acid

SGB - Second Generation Biofuel

STR - Solid Retention Time

TDS - Total Dissolved Solid

TGB - Third Generation Biofuel

TS - Total Solid

TSS - Total Suspended Solid

TVS - Total Volatile Solid

UMACC -University of Malaya Algae Culture Collection

LIST OF SYMBOL AND UNITS

% - percent

 μ - specific growth rate

 $\mu g \qquad \quad - \qquad micro \ gram$

 $cell \, / \, mL \qquad \quad - \qquad \quad cells \ per \ millimetre$

d⁻¹ - per day

g - gram

mg / L - milligram per liter

°C - degree Celcius

 OD_{620nm} - Optical density at 620nm

psi - pound per square inch

Rpm - revolution per minute

v/v - volume per volume

w/v - weight per volume

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	III.	25% Raw POME (distilled water)			
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25% AL(distilled water)

25% AL(BBM)

I.

II.