

# Treatment of combined coffee processing wastewater using constructed wetland/ *Cyperus-ustulatus* and *Typha-latifolia* plants process

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## GRAPHICAL ABSTRACT



## ABSTRACT

This research investigated wastewater discharges from wet coffee processing plant (WCPP) combined with tap water (TW) treated by using *Cyperus-ustulatus* plant (P1), *Typha-latifolia* plant (P2) wetland. The WCPP wastewater was conducted by different combination of treatments (i.e. 100%WW + 0% TW; 75% WW + 25% TW; 50% WW + 50% TW; 75%WW + 25% TW and 0% WW + 100% TW) after being irrigated for 21 days in the constructed wetland with P1, P2and control (without a plant). The highest value of total solids, chemical oxygen demand and biochemical oxygen demand increases were 76%, 95% and, 96%, respectively, removed wastewater treated by T3 (50% WW + 50% TW) with P2 wetland after 21 days

irrigated. As a result, the combination of coffee wastewater with constructed wetland treatment methods was a low-cost, affordable, technically viable and eco-friendly treatment option for the wet coffee processing plant wastewater.

**Key Words:** Combination, Constructed wetland, Coffee processing wastewater, Removal capacity, Wastewater treatment

## **1. Introduction**

Coffee is a popular beverage and highly cultivated crops worldwide, and it is the largest consumed and traded commodity globally (Murthy and Naidu, 2012). About 80 countries worldwide were cultivated coffee plantation and contributed to the world business sector (Murthy and Naidu, 2012). More than 8.2 million tons of coffees are produced in 2010/2011 in the world (USDA, 2011). Globally around 2250 million cups of coffee are drunk every day (USDA, 2011). More than 90% of coffee production occurs in developing countries, whereas utilization is mostly in industrialized economies (Ponte, 2002). Ethiopia is the beginning of highland coffee which is internationally traded coffee (Schmitt, 2006). Coffee plays a crucial role in the incomes of the country population directly or indirectly (LCM, 2000). More than 1249 wet coffee processing plants were constructed near water bodies in Ethiopia. The industries need a lot of water to wash wet coffee bean, removing the pulp and the mucilage (Dadi *et al.*, 2018). The wastewater discharges from the process of wet coffee plants are directly into nearby streams and rivers without treatment, and it is the cause of environmental pollution and human health (Beyene *et al.*, 2014). Due to the problems, it is essential to treat wastewater discharge from wet coffee processing plant by using aeration with constructed wetland treatment before effluent to an environment. The pollutant parameters were characterized from October 1, 2020, to February 30, 2021, at Jimma University, Environmental Health Science and Technology Laboratory, Ethiopia.

## **2. Materials and methods**

### *2.1. Sample collection*

*Cyperus-ustulatus* plant (P1) and, *Typha-latifolia* plant (P2) are local plants that grow wherever Ethiopia. The nurseries of those local plants gathered from wetland areas of the Jimma zone. The

wet coffee processing wastewater samples collected from Gera, Mana, Goma and Limu-Kosa woredas using plastic containers (polyethene jerrican) of 20 L capacity, Jimma Zone, Oromia, Ethiopia. The collected wastewaters were mixed in equal proportion (1:1 ratio) in the 100L storage container and then combined with tap water according to their proportions for experiments.

## *2.2. Physico-chemical characterizations of wastewater*

The physio-chemical characteristics of wastewater used for the experiments are shown in Table 1. The wastewater samples were analyzed in the laboratory of the Department of Environmental Health Sciences, Jimma University, Ethiopia, from October 2020 to February 2021. The wastewater was characterized as per the Standard procedure (APHA, 1992). Characterization of wet coffee processing wastewater was carried in terms of total solids, biological oxygen demand, chemical oxygen demand, pH, and nutrients.

## *2.3. Experimental design procedure*

### *2.3.1 Combination of wastewater*

Wet coffee processing wastewater collected from four district and mixed in equal proportion in the 100L storage plastic container then after it is combined with tap water as the following proportion: T1= 100% WCPWW + 0% Tap water; T2 = 75% WCPWW + 25% Tap water; T3= 50% WCPWW + 50% Tap water; T4= 25% WCPWW + 75% Tap water; T5= 0% WCPWW + 100% Tap water. The combined wastewaters were characterised before used for wetland/*Cyperus-ustulatus* plant and *Typha-latifolia* plant experimental process.

### *2.3.2 Constructed wetland*

The concrete stages were constructed before the experiment started, then collect the plastic boxes their dimension was 0.27 m depth, 0.20 m width, and 0.45 m long. The box was filled with at bottom, centre and top by gravel, sand, and soil. All boxes by randomizing block design method arranged on the constructed concrete stage; the nurseries of P1 and P2 growth upon the box of each treatment and control (without plant) was proposed for each treatment under greenhouse.

The treatment setup was adjusted the inflow rates with 0.0375 L min<sup>-1</sup> for P1, P2 and controls for 21 days of irrigation. Analysis of the treated wastewater by standards procedure (APHA, 1992) and calculated residence time using Eq. (1) is given below (Crites *et al.*, 1994; Selvamurugan *et al.*, 2010).

$$\text{Residence time} = \frac{\text{Plant bed volume} \times \text{Porosity}}{\text{combined wastewater flow}} \quad (1)$$

## 2.4. Analysis

### 2.4.1. Data analysis

Total solid, Nutrients and Organic load treatment capacity of combined wastewater using constructed wetland treatment were calculated using Eq. (2) is given below (Clara *et al.*, 2005; Zerihun *et al.*, 2018).

$$\text{Treated Capacity of WL (\%)} = \frac{(C_I - C_E) \times 100}{C_I} \quad (2)$$

Where:  $C_I$  = Influent concentration of combined wastewater (mg L<sup>-1</sup>) and  $C_E$  = Effluent concentration of treated wastewater (mg L<sup>-1</sup>)

### 2.4.2. X-Ray Diffraction (XRD) and Fourier Transform Infrared analysis

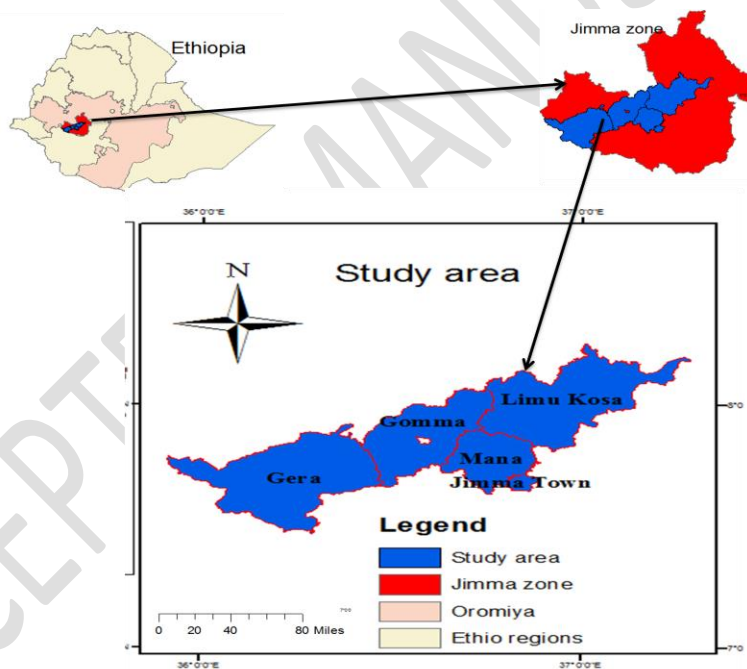
XRD (Model No. XRD-7000, Shanghai Drawell Scientific Instrument Co Ltd, China) analyses original soil and after treatment soil structure. Functional groups of the original soil and after FTIR analyzed treatment soil (Model No. FTIR-L1600300, Spectrum Two LITA, Llantrisant, UK).

## 3. Results and Discussion

### 3.1 Description of the study area

The study was carried out in four weredas (district): Limu-Kosa, Mana, Gera, and Gomma. Out of the wereda, three of them, such as Mana, Goma, and Gera districts, located 19 km, 55 km and 75 km away from Jimma town in the southwest direction. Limu-Kosa district wet coffee processing plant location far from Jimma town 25 km in the west direction. Jimma town is located 352 km from A. A. in South-west Ethiopia. In the zone established greater than 250 wet

coffee processing industries (WCPI) these four districts. It is indicated that these four weredas cover greater than 75% WCPI from the Jimma zone. These wet coffee processing plants discharge their wastewater into near water bodies without treat by using eco-friendly technology. These four weredas (districts) and Jimma town are lying between Latitude  $7^{\circ}33'$  (Gera district) up to  $8^{\circ}26'$  (Limu-Kosa district) North and Longitude  $35^{\circ}91'$  (Gera district) up to  $37^{\circ}36'$  (Limu-Kosa district) east and with an elevation of 1643m (Mana district) up to 1967m (Gera district) above sea level. The mean minimum and maximum annual temperature range between  $20^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $32^{\circ}\text{C}$ , respectively.



**Figure 1.** Location map of Gera, Gomma, Mana, Limu-Kosa districts and Jimma town

### 3.2. Characteristics of wastewater

Characteristics of raw wastewater (Table 1) were made in triplicate for each parameter. The laboratory analysis was analysed using the followed instruments; TDS and TSS by gravimetric method,  $\text{BOD}_5$  by azide modification of the Winkler method, TN, TP and COD colourimetrically

by DR 5000<sup>TM</sup> UV-Vis spectrophotometer by using HACH instruction. Due to pectin and tannin's degradation results, the colour of WCPWW was changed (Mendoza and Rivera, 1998). The pH value was from 3.09 to 4.88 it indicates that the sugars changed to alcohol and CO<sub>2</sub>. Then the alcohol is changed to acetic acid by the process of fermentation (Calvert, 1997). The presences of total solids were high due to the biodegradable nature of wastewater. The BOD<sub>5</sub>value was from 3172 to 4432 mg L<sup>-1</sup>, which shows that organic load amounts were high. According to Shanmukhappa et al. (1998) studied that BOD<sub>5</sub>amount 10,000–12,000 mg L<sup>-1</sup> in CPWW. Due to the low degrading compound f COD amount (6070–7655 mg L<sup>-1</sup>) in the WCPWW. According to Haddis and Devi (2008) in Ethiopia and Mburu *et al.* (1994) in Kenya, the finding of their study agreed with the result of this study.

**Table 1.** Physico-chemical analysis of wet coffee processing plant raw wastewater (WCPWW) and after the combination of tap-water

No.	Parameters	Raw CWW	The initial concentration of CWW after combination with tap water				
			T1	T2	T3	T4	T5
1	Colour (cu)	602±43	580±29	462±21	410±24	375±32	12±3
2	pH	3.50±41	3.83±0.15	4.14±0.67	4.68±0.76	5.13±0.61	6.15±0.73
3	EC (µs/cm)	735±50	644±65	527±63	401±102	269±68	142±43
4	TSS (mg/L)	2907±68	2857±58	1566±79	912±47	501±38	21±7
5	TDS (mg/L)	1940±69	1825±72	1585±47	820±38	510±43	125±26
6	TS (mg/L)	3820±69	3650±52	2290±76	1109±65	501±98	109±31
7	Turbidity(NTU)	729±21	511±68	249±14	181±26	97±21	3.5±0.79
8	DO (mg/L)	1.66±0.16	1.35±0.14	1.33±0.13	1.29±0.15	1.03±0.16	0.79±0.04
9	BOD <sub>5</sub> (mg/L)	4322±110	4023±90	3244±62	2277±80	484±64	2.4±0.62
10	COD (mg/L)	7612±43	7224±49	5511±68	3554±110	1524±28	113±32
11	BOD:COD ratio	0.57±0.01	0.56±0.01	0.58±0.01	0.65±0.01	0.32±0.01	0.022±0.01
12	NH <sub>4</sub> -N(mg/L)	10.78±0.32	7.99±0.13	5.94±0.34	4.8±0.16	3.07±0.08	0.47±0.11
13	NO <sub>3</sub> -N (mg/L)	260 ± 30	230±40	193±35	122±27	61±14	1.75±0.05
14	PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>3-</sup> (mg/L)	10.48±0.4	8.15±0.9	5.13±0.8	3.3±0.8	1.33±0.8	0.003±0.001

### 3.3. Treatment of wet coffee processing wastewater

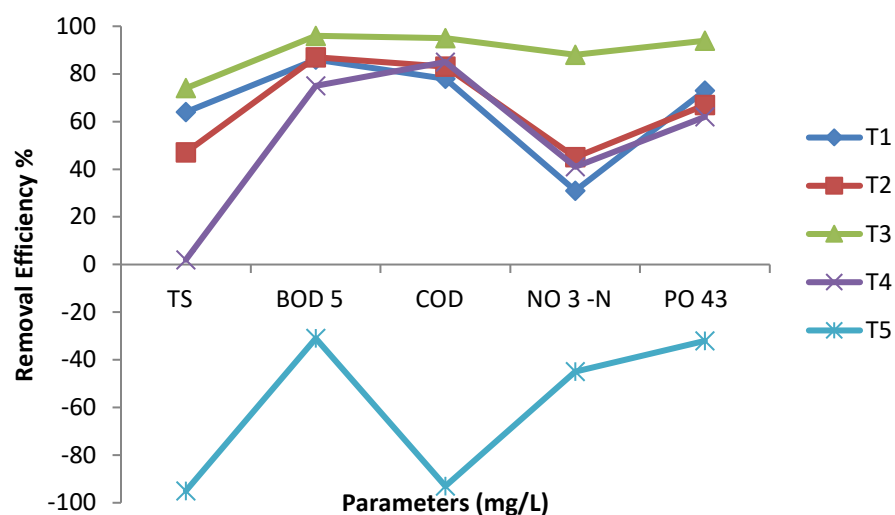
#### 3.3.1. Treatment of Coffee Wastewater (CWW) using Constructed Wetland (CW)

The CW was processed at various hydraulic retention times of different wastewater concentrations such as T1, T2, T3, T4 and T5 in Table 2. The CW was irrigated with combined CWW containing BOD<sub>5</sub> and COD amount from 284 to 4322 and 1524 to 7224 mg L<sup>-1</sup>. The TS value from 501 to 3820 mg L<sup>-1</sup>. The pH value range from 3.83 to 5.13. At T3 concentration with the *Typha-latifolia* plant after 21 days irrigated, the removal capacity for COD and BOD<sub>5</sub> was 95% and 96%, respectively. The experiment results achieved the highest removal capacity of TS by the *Typha-latifolia* Plant at 74%. The pH of treated effluent from *Typha-latifolia* ranged from 6.51 to 6.85.

The results show increasing the CW treatment efficiency in combination T2 and T3 with *Typha-latiolia* plant wetland treatment and T3 combination performed with higher efficiency than T2 combination *Typha-latiolia* plant. But, the amount of removal efficiency was different with the mixture. The difference in combination wastewater with tap water amount using *Typha-latiolia* plant with constructed wetland efficiency for the three parameters (COD, BOD<sub>5</sub> and TS) was the smallest amount. The coffee wastewater combination (T2, T3 and T4) did not show decreasing and increasing pattern, but at T3, treatment was good, according to Table 2 result shows (COD = 195mg L<sup>-1</sup>). It is agreed with the Central Pollution Control Board standards because of COD of <250 mg L<sup>-1</sup> (Selvamurugan, 2010).

**Table 2.** Removal capacity of various concentrations using constructed wetland with *Typha-latiolia* plant

Treatments	TS (mg/ L)		BOD <sub>5</sub> (mg/L)		COD (mg/L)		NO <sub>3</sub> -N (mg/L)		PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>3</sup> (mg/L)	
	Initial	Final (%)	Initial	Final (%)	Initial	Final (%)	Initial	Final (%)	Initial	Final (%)
CWW with TW										
T1	3650	1312(64)	4023	737 (86)	7224	1564(78)	230	147 ( 31)	8.15	2.2 (73)
T2	2290	1268(47)	3244	405 (87)	5511	923 (83)	193	105 (45)	5.13	1.7 (67)
T3	1109	265 ( 76)	2277	82 ( 96)	3554	195 (95)	122	15 ( 88)	3.3	0.2 ( 94)
T4	500	489 (2)	484	121 (75)	1524	235 (85)	61	36 (41)	1.33	0.5 (62)
T5	109	213 (-95)	2.4	3.14(-31)	113	218(-93)	1.75	2.53(-45)	0.003	0.01(-32)



**Figure 2.** Effect of concentration on the efficiency of Constructed wetland in the removal of TS, BOD<sub>5</sub>, COD, NO<sub>3</sub> -N and PO<sub>4</sub><sup>3</sup>

### 3.3.2. Combined wastewater treatment

The raw CPWW had contained; pH, EC, BOD<sub>5</sub>, COD and TS of supply were 3.5, 735 $\mu$ s.cm<sup>-1</sup>, 4322, 7612 and 3820 mg L<sup>-1</sup>, respectively. The removal efficiency of BOD<sub>5</sub> and COD was 96% and 95%, respectively; in a combination of 50% coffee wastewater and 50% tap water irrigated with 21 days using the *Typha-latiolia* plant. The removal efficiency of TS varies with different combination wastewater with tap water such as at T2 (47%), T3 (74%) and T4 (2%) after irrigated with *Typha-latiolia* plant. According to Choudhury et al. (1998), the removal capacity of TS was 54% wastewater from Kraft paper by batch aeration.

### 3.3.3. Constructed wetland treatment of WCPWW

The combined CPWW with T1, T2, T3, T4 and T5 were irrigated for *Cyperus-ustulatus* (P1), *Typha-latifolia* (P2) and Control without plants for 21 days. The effluents result indicated that (in Table 4) from the two plants, *Typha-latifolia* remove 96% of BOD<sub>5</sub> in a combination of coffee wastewater (50%) and tap water (50%) after 21 days of irrigation. *Cyperus-ustulatus* followed it



with 95% BOD<sub>5</sub> removal combined with T3 combination WCPWW. A similar study indicated that the removal capacity of BOD<sub>5</sub> was 75% with the wetland process (Cooper, 1993; Vymazal, 2005).

The TS removal efficiency of 74% was combined 50% WW and 50% TW treated with *Typha-latifolia*. It was followed by 54% of TS removal in a combined 50% WW and 50% TW CPWW treated with *Cyperus-ustulatus*. According to Sapkota and Bavor (1994), the removal capacity of total suspended solids is between 30% to 86% in the gravel-based sub surface flow process.

### 3.4. X-Ray Diffraction (XRD) and Fourier Transform Infrared (FTIR) spectroscopy analysis

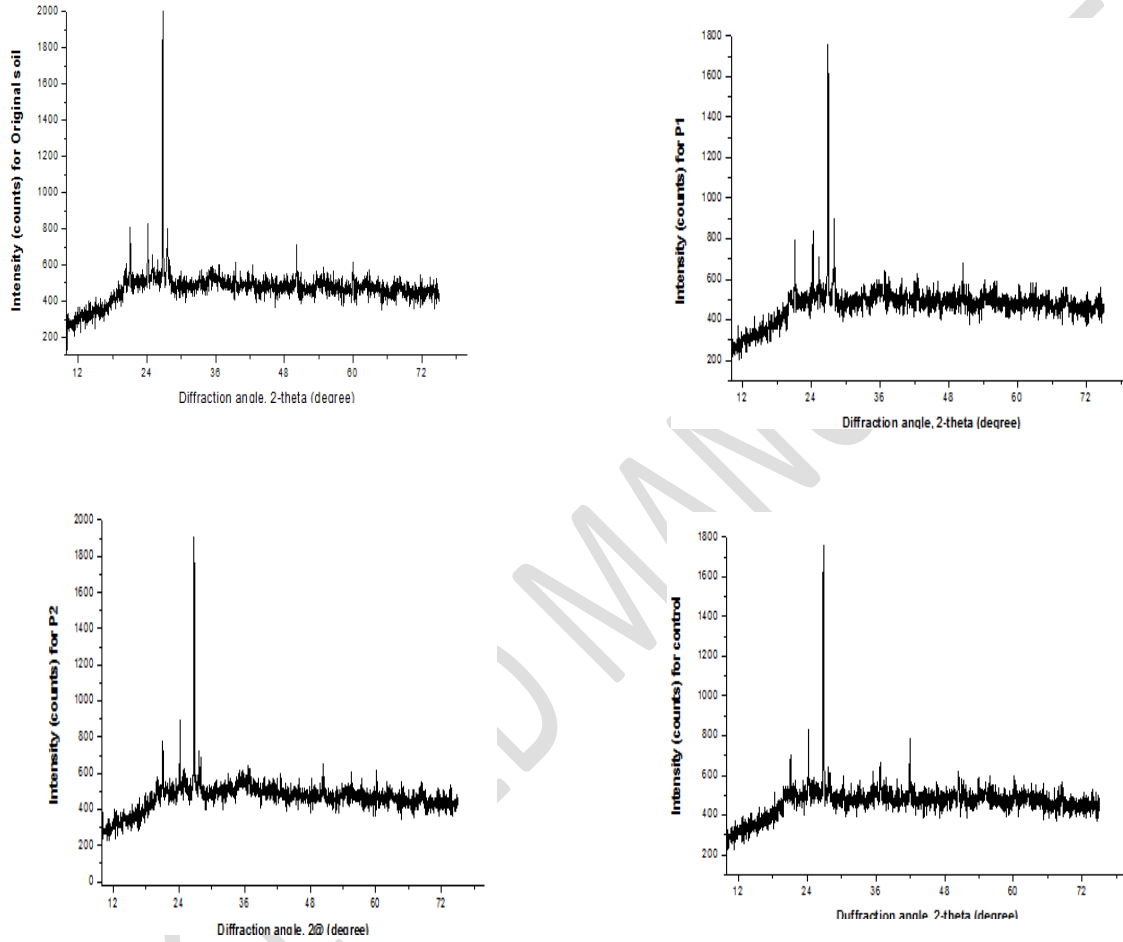
#### 3.4.1. X-Ray Diffraction (XRD) Analysis

The XRD analysis result is shown in Fig.4. The XRD analysis of the original soil before treatment and the sludge after treatment with various combination of coffee wastewater with tap water in constructed wetland using both plants (*Typha-latiolia* and *Cyperus-ustulatus*) and control (without plant) shows that polymeric compounds present in the raw materials. All type of filling materials to constructed wetland system reveal diffuse peaks in the spectrum that peaks indicated the amorphous crystalline in nature and the soil contain metals ( Ghosh *et al.*, 2008). A few small humps were described in the original soil's range and treated soil without plants (control that indicated an amorphous phase.

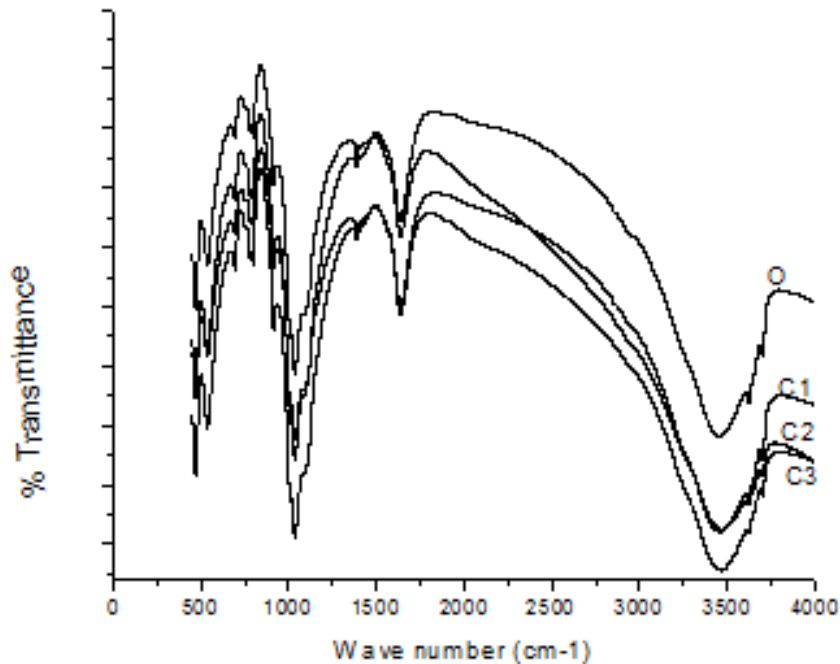
#### 3.4.2. Fourier Transform Infrared spectroscopy (FT-IR) Analysis

The FT-IR spectra of original soil (Figure 5. O) and after treated (Fig.5:C1, C2, and C3) with coffee wastewater was shown in Fig. 5. In the case of original soil before treated (O) in Fig. 5, it indicated that various peak represented different stretching such as 1100 cm<sup>-1</sup> for –OH, 3,400 cm<sup>-1</sup> –CH<sub>2</sub>, 500 cm<sup>-1</sup>for C=O , 550 cm<sup>-1</sup> for C=C, 750 cm<sup>-1</sup> between 900cm<sup>-1</sup> for C=C and 1400 cm<sup>-1</sup> and 1750 cm<sup>-1</sup> for C-O (Colleen *et al.*, 2011; Qu *et al.*, 2010; Cruz *et al.*, 2006 and Rao *et al.*, 2007). The FT-IR spectrum of wastewater absorbent shows that in Fig.5. (C1) after treated dried soil with *Cyperus-ustulatus* (P1), (C2) after treated dried soil with *Typha-latifolia* (P2), and (C3) after treated dried soil without plant (control), shows that the peaks because of functional groups are a little affected in their intensity and position. It indicates that the wetland

treatments absorption of wastewater on the surface of soil, sand and plants are with complexation or weak electrostatic interaction and Van der Waals forces (Colleen *et al.*, 2011; Qu *et al.*, 2010; Cruz *et al.*, 2006 and Rao *et al.*, 2007).



**Figure 4.** XRD analysis of before treated dried original soil, after treated dried soil from *Cyperus-ustulatus* plant (P1) in CW, *Typha-latifolia* plant (P2) in CW, and without plant (control) in CW, respectively.



**Figure 5.** FTIR spectra soil (O) before treated dried original soil, (C1) after treated dried soil with *Cyperus-ustulatus* (P1), (C2) after treated dried soil with *Typha-latifolia* (P2), and (C3) after treated dried soil without plant (control)

#### 4. Conclusions

The experimental result indicated that discharged wet coffee processing wastewater combined with tap-water treated locally available plants (*Typha-latifolia* and *Cyperus-ustulatus*) with constructed wetland treatment processes are technically viable eco-friendly technology. Removal capacity of *Typha-latifolia* plant with the combined 50% CWW and 50% TW after irrigated 21 days the result indicated that the removal efficiency was Total Solid (74%), COD (95%), BOD<sub>5</sub> (96%), NO<sub>3</sub>-N (88%), and PO<sub>4</sub><sup>3</sup> (94%). From the result, it concluded that the combined wet coffee processing wastewater was appropriate for biological treatment. The discharged wastewater combined with tap-water treated by constructed wetland with *Typha-latifolia* and *Cyperus-ustulatus* plants were low-cost, affordable, technically viable and eco-friendly treatment technology.

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