# # 3971447221 : MAJOR ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING

KEY WORD:

CONSTRUCTED WETLAND / CADMIUM / RETENTION TIME / MEDIUM / TYPHA LATIFOLIA.

RATTANA TREERATTANAPORN: TREATMENT OF CADMIUM FROM WASTEWATER USING SUBSURFACE-FLOW CONSTRUCTED WETLAND. THESIS ADVISOR: ASSOC. PROF. ORATHAI

CHAVALPARIT, M.Sc. 155 pp. ISBN 974-332-881-5.

This study evaluated efficiency in cadmium removal from wastewater using subsurface-flow constructed wetland and cadmium accumulation in wetland with sand, sand and soil, or soil medium. Cd concentration in wastewater was varied in 1, 5, 10 and 20 mg/l. Retention time (HRT) was 5 days and flow rate was 4, 4.4 and 5 l/d for wetland with sand, sand and soil, and soil medium respectively. In addition cadmium in various parts of system which consisted of medium varied among sand, sand and soil, or soil medium and a plant (*Typha* sp.) was studied.

As a result, constructed wetland could removed cadmium from wastewater according to effluent thai industrial standard, no more than 0.03 mg/l, when [Cd] inf was no more than 5 mg/l. When [Cd] inf increased (10 and 20 mg/l), efficiency in cadmium removal was still more than 99 %. Cadmium removal was begun when wastewater pass medium layer in horizontal flow direction, and soil was able to adsorb cadmium better than sand. Most of cadmium in influent was adsorbed on medium (95.56 % on sand, 95.53 % on sand and soil, 94.07 % on soil). In plant, accumulated cadmium was 0.08 % 0.06 % and 0.08 % for wetland with sand, sand and soil, and soil medium respectively. Cadmium adsorption on soil was tighter than sand, since cadmium leaching from medium was 5.37 % 11.15 % and 54.25 % for soil, sand and soil, and sand medium respectively. In conclusion only cadmium in leachant from soil; and sand and soil met standard (no more than 1 mg/l), so both of mediums were not hazardous waste and can be used for landfill.

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