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SBR 工艺城市污水处理厂微生物气溶胶逸散特征

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摘要:在采用 SBR 工艺的某污水处理厂设置采样点,研究各污水处理工艺段微生物气溶胶的逸散特征.结果表明,各工艺段均有细菌气溶胶逸散,浓度为 $82 \sim 1$ 525 CFU·m⁻³,粗格栅、生化池和污泥脱水间为主要逸散源.各工艺段检测到的细菌气溶胶主要菌属为 Cyanobacteria,其它丰度较高的菌属有 Aeromonas、Peptostreptococcaceae、Moraxellaceae、Chrococcidiopsis、Sphingomonas、Arcobacter 及 Acinetobacter 等,其中 Aeromonas、Arcobacter 及 Sphingomonas 为潜在致病菌.微生物气溶胶的浓度和丰度沿垂直方向和水平方向减少.适宜的温度和相对湿度利于微生物气溶胶在空气中保持活性(P < 0.01),风速则与微生物气溶胶的逸散呈负相关(P < 0.05).污水处理过程产生的微生物气溶胶的暴露风险较小(P < 0.05),但是污染物的累积会增加人体的暴露风险.生物除臭反应器在处理臭味气体的同时还可以有效削减微生物气溶胶.

关键词:污水处理;微生物气溶胶;逸散特征;微生物扩散;风险评价

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Characteristics of Bioaerosols Emitted from WWTP with SBR Treatment Process

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Abstract: Sampling sites were located in a wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) with a sequencing batch reactor activated sludge process to investigate the characteristics of bioaerosol emissions. The results indicated that bioaerosols were detected from each treatment section of the WWTP, and concentrations of bioaerosols were in the range of 82-1 525 CFU·m⁻³. The coarse screen, aeration tank, and sludge dewatering house were the main sources of bioaerosols. The dominant species in each treatment section was *Cyanobacteria*, and the other main bacterial taxa were *Aeromonas*, *Peptostreptococcaceae*, *Moraxellaceae*, *Chroococcidiopsis*, *Sphingomonas*, *Arcobacter*, and *Acinetobacter*. Among the identified bacterial genera, *Aeromonas*, *Arcobacter*, *Acinetobacter*, and *Sphingomonas* were potential pathogens. Bioaerosol concentration and abundance decreased along the vertical and horizontal directions. Appropriate temperature and relative humidity benefited the survival of bioaerosols in the air (P < 0.01), whereas a negative relationship between bioaerosol concentration and wind speed was observed (P < 0.05). Although exposure risks caused by bioaerosols were negligible in this study, the accumulation of bioaerosols would increase potential health risks. The bioreactor for odor treatment could effectively reduce bioaerosol emissions.

Key words: wastewater treatment; bioaerosols; emission characteristics; bioaerosol dispersion; risk assessment

随着我国经济快速发展及城镇化速度的加快,城市污水处理厂的数量逐渐增加,截至 2016 年年底,我国已建成城市污水处理厂3 500座^[1]. 污水中含有大量的细菌、真菌、致病菌、病毒和过敏原等,污水处理过程中,由于机械运转、充氧等扰动水面,使水中的微生物逸散到空气中,形成微生物气溶胶^[2~5]. 污水预处理、曝气生化处理及污泥处理是污水处理厂微生物气溶胶的主要逸散过程,Fathi等^[2]在生化池附近检测到大量的细菌气溶胶(741~2 817 CFU·m⁻³),Li 等^[6]在污泥浓缩池检测到的细菌气溶胶浓度最高(1 697 CFU·m⁻³). 污水处

理厂微生物气溶胶的逸散受多种环境因素的影响,如光照、温度、相对湿度、风速等^[2,7]. 污水处理过程逸散的微生物气溶胶通常包含多种微生物且粒径较小,极易通过吸入或皮肤接触进入到人体,对人体健康造成危害^[8]. 随着空气的流动扩散到周边,导致区域性的影响.

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SBR 是一种典型的污水处理工艺,广泛用于污水处理^[9]. 本研究在某座采用 SBR 工艺的城市污水处理厂设置采样点,监测污水处理各工艺段微生物气溶胶的逸散水平和种类,解析污水处理厂微生物气溶胶的主要来源,研究温湿度、光照、风速等环境因子对微生物气溶胶的逸散水平的影响及相关性,以期为有效削减和控制污水处理厂微生物气溶胶提供科学依据.

1 材料与方法

1.1 采样点布设

本研究在长三角地区选择某一采用 SBR 处理工艺的污水处理厂(HZJ),研究污水处理厂微生物气溶胶逸散的特征.该污水处理厂处理规模为 5.5 ×10⁴m³·d⁻¹,服务区域 17.15 km².污水经过粗格栅后经水泵提升进入细格栅、曝气沉砂池,随后进入生化池,处理后的水经消毒池消毒后达标排放,剩余污泥经带式压滤机脱水后外运.格栅间及污泥脱水间产生的臭味气体经管道输送至生物除臭反应器进行处理.采样时的环境条件列于表 1.

表1 米杆场境条件

Table 1 S	ampling environment o	conditions
项目	2016年4月	2016年8月
采样季节	春季	夏季
温度/℃	22. 9 ~ 24. 6	33. 1 ~ 38. 5
相对湿度/%	26. 7 ~ 44. 7	47. 4 ~ 67. 6
光照强度/W·m ⁻²	9. 94 ~ 335. 8	13. 2 ~ 585. 6
风速/m·s ⁻¹	0.01 ~ 1.78	0. 002 ~ 2. 44
大气压强/kPa)	101. 0 ~ 103. 2	100. 0 ~ 101. 1

采样点包括粗格栅(Z2)、细格栅(Z3)、曝气沉砂池(Z4)、生化处理池(Z5)、贮泥池(Z8)和污泥脱水间(Z9)以及上、下风向厂界(Z1、Z10)(图1). 所有采样点设置在距离地面1.5 m处,在生化池水面(Z6)及距离水面3 m(Z7)处也设置采样点. 生物除臭反应器的采样点(Z11)设置在排气口.

1.2 分析方法

利用总悬浮颗粒物(TSP)采样器(TH-150,武汉天虹,中国)采集空气中的微生物气溶胶. 滤膜材料为玻璃纤维,可捕获粒径在0.1~6 μm 范围的粒子. 气体流速为100 L·min⁻¹,采样时间4 h. 采样后将滤膜取出,放入样品箱保存. 将滤膜剪碎,加入40 mL 无菌水4℃振荡2 h. 取200 μL 振荡悬浮液涂布于 LB 培养基(奥博星,中国),30℃培养48 h. 根据采样体积和平板计数的结果,利用式(1)计算空气中微生物气溶胶的浓度.

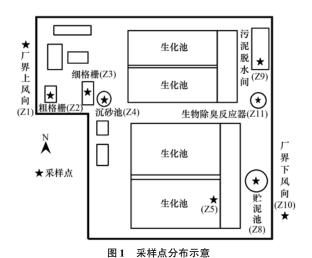


Fig. 1 Distribution of sampling points

$$c = \frac{200N}{V} \tag{1}$$

式中,c 为空气中微生物气溶胶浓度(CFU·m⁻³),N 为细菌菌落数(CFU),V 为采样体积(\mathbf{m}^3).

使用 Power Soil DNA Isolation Kit 试剂盒 (MOBIO, USA)提取细菌 DNA, 并用 1% 琼脂糖凝 胶电泳(电压 120 V, 时间 15 min)检测 DNA 提取质 量. 利用引物 338F 和 806R 对细菌 16S rRNA 的 V3 ~ V4 可变区进行 PCR 扩增, PCR 产物经过纯化、 Tris-HCl 洗脱和 2% 琼脂糖电泳检测后,利用 Illumina MiSeg 平台(Illumina, San Diego, USA)将 纯化后的扩增片段构建 PE 2×300 的文库, 完成高 通量测序(Illumina, MiSeq PE300 平台, USA). 原 始测序序列去杂后,利用 QIME 软件计算细菌群落 丰度[10]. 采样时的温湿度、光照及风速分别采用手 持式智能温湿度记录仪(179-TH, USA)、光照度计 (DeltaOHM HD2302, Italy)和风速仪(DeltaOHM HD2303.0, Italy)进行监测. 利用 SPSS 21.0 软件对 微生物气溶胶的逸散与环境因素之间的相关性进行 分析.

2 结果与讨论

2.1 微生物气溶胶逸散特征

2.1.1 微生物气溶胶逸散水平

污水处理各个工艺段均有细菌气溶胶逸散,浓度范围为82~1525 CFU·m⁻³(图2). 其中粗格栅(102~970 CFU·m⁻³)、生化池(339~747 CFU·m⁻³)以及污泥脱水间(605~1525 CFU·m⁻³)逸散得最多,是该污水处理厂细菌气溶胶的主要逸散源. 在粗格栅工艺段设有格栅机,利用金属栅条拦截进水中较大的悬浮物及杂质. 生化池采用微孔

曝气,满足好氧微生物所需要的氧量以及混合污水与活性污泥.由于格栅机的转动和生化池充氧曝气,扰动水面形成大量的水滴或飞沫.水体中的微生物随水滴或飞沫从水体表层进入空气中,形成微生物气溶胶.该污水处理厂采用带式压滤机将污泥含水率减至80%以下,在脱水过程中污泥中的微生物很容易逸散到空气中.此外,污泥脱水设施建在室内,空间相对密闭,通风性较差,易于微生物气溶胶在污泥脱水间空气中的积累.以往的研究也显示粗格栅、生化池和污泥脱水间是污水处理厂细菌气溶胶的主要来源[3,10~12]. Szyłak-Szydłowski等[13]在粗格栅检测到的细菌浓度为1.1×10⁴ CFU·m⁻³, Niazi等[14]在生化池检测到有1973 CFU·m⁻³的细菌气溶胶逸散,而邱雄辉等[15]在泥脱水间检测到细菌气溶胶浓度最高,达到7866 CFU·m⁻³.

值得注意的是,在生物除臭反应器排气口检测到的细菌浓度仅为177 CFU·m⁻³,远低于格栅间和污泥脱水间的细菌气溶胶浓度. 生物反应器处理的臭味气体收集自格栅间和污泥脱水间,进气中硫化物和胺类的平均体积分数分别为2.60×10⁻⁶和2.22×10⁻⁶,细菌气溶胶平均浓度为1274 CFU·m⁻³. 气体经过除臭生物反应器的处理,其中臭味物质的去除率平均为90.5%,细菌气溶胶的减少率平均为86.1%. 本研究结果显示生物除臭反应器在处理臭味气体的同时,也能够有效削减污水处理过程逸散的微生物气溶胶.

2.1.2 微生物气溶胶的菌群结构特征

细菌群落结构分析结果显示, 污水处理各工艺

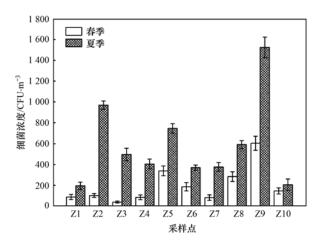


图 2 污水处理各工艺段细菌气溶胶逸散水平

Fig. 2 Airborne bacterial concentration at each sampling point

段微生物气溶胶中 Cyanobacteria 为主要菌属,丰度为 69.55% ~ 91.63%. 除 Cyanobacteria 外,Chroococcidiopsis、Sphingomonas 及 Massilia 也是粗格 栅微生物气溶胶中丰度较高的菌属. 曝气沉砂池检测到的其它菌属还包括 Arcobacter、Aeromonas、Peptostreptococcaceae 和 Acinetobacter、Moraxellaceae 和 Chroococcidiopsis 也是在生化池占比较高的菌属,丰度分别为 3.68% 和 2.98%. 污泥脱水间还检测到 Ferribacterium 和 Haliangium. 这些丰度较高的细菌中,如 Aeromonas、Arcobacter、Moraxellaceae、Acinetobacter 及 Sphingomonas 等是潜在致病菌,通过吸入、吞咽以及皮肤接触等途径进入人体,会引起人体呼吸道、肠道及皮肤疾病[16~19]. 在污水处理厂的下风向也有极少量的致病菌检出(表 2).

表 2 污水处理各工艺段细菌气溶胶种类/%

Table 2 Airborne bacterial taxa at each sampling point/%

Table 2 - Theorie Meterial and at each campaing point /c										
项目	Z1	Z2	Z3	Z 4	Z5	Z6	Z 7	Z8	Z9	Z10
Cyanobacteria	85. 62	84. 42	76. 33	69. 55	80. 46	82. 36	86. 28	91.63	72. 85	89. 61
Chroococcidiopsis	0.59	3.01	0.44	0. 29	2.97	1.74	0.84	0.72	0.37	1.91
Peptostreptococcaceae	0. 23	0.08	0.91	6. 58	0.20	0. 27	0.09	0.05	0.50	0.07
Sphingomonas	0.00	1.04	1.09	0.46	0.83	0.82	0.62	0.57	0.35	0.60
Moraxellaceae	0.44	0.02	0.01	0.01	3.68	1.14	0.39	0.13	0.59	0.01
Massilia	0.61	1.04	0.80	0.54	0.32	0.62	0.63	0.44	0. 24	0.46
Arcobacter	0.07	0.06	2. 37	2. 93	0. 28	0.11	0.03	0.01	0. 22	0.05
Aeromonas	0.03	0.01	1.06	2. 11	0.11	0.12	0.04	0.01	0.05	0.04
Acinetobacter	0.06	0.01	1.00	1.33	0. 23	0.14	0.07	0.08	0.31	0.06
Haliangium	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.06	0.02	0.04	0.00	2.06	0.00
Ferribacterium	0.00	0.01	0.06	0.00	0.07	0.01	0.01	0.01	1.04	0.00
others	11.46	10.31	15. 90	16. 20	10.80	12.65	10.96	6. 36	21.42	7. 18

2.2 微生物气溶胶的扩散

在生化池水面不同高度处设置采样点, 研究细菌气溶胶在生化池垂直方向的扩散. 随着高度的增

加,细菌气溶胶的浓度和丰度均逐渐降低(图 2 和表 2),生化池水面 3 m处细菌浓度分别占生化池水面细菌浓度的 24.2%(春季)和 49.7%(夏季).主

要微生物 Chroococcidiopsis 和 Moraxellaceae 在生化池水面到 3 m 处的垂直空间内,丰度分别从 3.68%、2.97%降至 0.39%、0.84%(表 2). 污水处理各工艺段逸散的微生物气溶胶会随风水平扩散到下风向,低于 10.0%的污水处理产生的细菌气溶胶扩散到污水厂外.

2.3 微生物气溶胶的逸散与环境因子之间的关系

污水处理各工艺段夏季逸散的细菌气溶胶浓度明显高于春季(图 2). 文献[20]发现某污水处理厂细菌气溶胶的浓度也呈现季节变化的特点,与其他季节相比,夏季检测到的细菌气溶胶浓度最高. 环境因子如温度、相对湿度、大气压强、光照强度、风速等会影响微生物气溶胶的活性和在空气中的浓度水平^[21,22],不同季节上述环境因子差别明显. 细菌气溶胶的浓度水平与环境因素之间的关系列于表3. 结果显示,细菌气溶胶的浓度与温度(P < 0.01)及相对湿度(P < 0.01)呈正相关,与风速(P < 0.05)呈负相关. 在较高的温湿度和较低的风速时,空气中细菌气溶胶浓度较高. 温度和相对湿度是影

响微生物气溶胶在空气中存活的两个重要因素[13]. 在本研究中,春季和夏季的平均温度分别为28.3℃ 和 35.6℃,平均相对湿度分别为 25.3% 和 58.3%. 较高的温度和相对湿度有利于细菌在空气中的存活 和增殖. 空气中的颗粒物会从高浓度区域向低浓度 区域发生转移,即发生自然扩散,扩散的速率与物 质的浓度梯度成正比. 因此, 细菌气溶胶会从浓度 较高的区域(污水处理工艺段)自然扩散到浓度较 低的区域(下风向厂界),风会加速细菌气溶胶的扩 散 $^{[23]}$. 夏季采样时的平均风速 (0.19 m·s^{-1}) 低于 春季(0.31 m·s⁻¹). 较高的温湿度和较低的风速, 使夏季各个处理工艺段逸散的细菌气溶胶浓度高于 春季. 另外, 春夏两个季节下风向厂界细菌气溶胶 的浓度均高于上风向厂界(图2). 细菌群落结构结 果分析显示、污水处理工艺段产生的 Sphingomonas、Haliangium 及 Ferribacterium 等细菌, 在下风向厂界空气中被检出;但是,在上风向厂界 空气中并未检出这些细菌, 说明污水处理产生的这 些微生物能够随风扩散到下风向厂界。

表 3 细菌气溶胶浓度与环境因素之间的皮尔森相关性1)

Table 3	Pearson's correlation	between	airborne bacteria	l concentration and e	nvironmental factors
细菌浓度	大气压器	104	担使	相对湿度	光昭铝度

	细菌浓度	大气压强 温度	相对湿度	光照强度	风速
细菌浓度	(A) 1 1	-0. 593 0. 392	** 0. 815 **	-0.072	-0.302*
大气压强	-0. 593	1 -0.785	** -0.854 **	-0.410 **	−0. 440 **
温度	0. 392 **	- 0. 785 **	0. 675 **	0. 708 **	0. 544 **
相对湿度	0. 815 **	- 0. 854 **	T 12 /2	0. 245	0. 276
光照强度	-0.072	-0. 410 ** 0. 708	-	L)	0. 557 *
风速	-0.302*	-0. 440 **	** 0. 276	0. 557 *	1

1)*表示 P<0.05,**表示 P<0.01

2.4 风险评价

污水处理各工艺段逸散的细菌主要通过呼吸系统进入人体,其中部分细菌为潜在致病菌.评价人体对细菌气溶胶的暴露风险,有助于相关部门明确污水厂污染物控制的优先次序、加强风险管理、保障人民群众健康.本研究中各处理工艺段逸散的生物气溶胶中的细菌大多数属于非致癌细菌.人体经呼吸对细菌气溶胶的暴露风险可以利用式(2)和式(3)计算,这种计算方法可以根据人体对污染物的不同接触方式,明确暴露与健康效应之间的定量关系.

$$EC = \frac{c \times ET \times EF \times ED}{AT \times 365 \times 24}$$
 (2)

$$HQ = \frac{EC}{RfC}$$
 (3)

式中, EC 为细菌气溶胶的暴露浓度($CFU \cdot m^{-3}$), c 为细菌气溶胶逸散浓度($CFU \cdot m^{-3}$), ET 为呼吸暴

露的时间(8 h·d⁻¹), EF 为呼吸暴露频率(250 d·a⁻¹), ED 为暴露年限(25 a), AT 为预测的平均寿命(77 a)^[24]. RfC 为参考浓度, Kalogerakis 等^[25]指出当细菌总数超过500 CFU·m⁻³时将会对人体有害, 所以本研究中 RfC 取值为500 CFU·m⁻³. HQ 为非致癌风险因子, 当 HQ < 1 时, 细菌气溶胶对人体的非致癌风险可以忽略, 当 HQ > 1 时, 细菌气溶胶对人体的非致癌风险可以忽略, 当 HQ > 1 时, 细菌气溶胶对人体存在非致癌风险^[26]. 由表 4 可知, 人体通过呼吸途径对各个工艺段逸散的微生物气溶胶的暴露风险较低,非致癌因子均小于 1. 与其他处理工艺段相比,粗格栅、生化池以及污泥脱水间的暴露风险较高;与春季相比,夏季的暴露风险显著增加.

Li 等^[27]评价某污水处理厂微生物气溶胶暴露风险时,也发现人体呼吸系统对曝气池产生的细菌气溶胶的暴露风险很低,其非致癌因子远小于1.

表 4 污水处理各工艺段微生物气溶胶暴露风险

Table 4	Inhalation	rieke f	or bioaeroso	Avnocura

	H	0
工艺段	春季	夏季
Z1	1. 29 × 10 ⁻²	2. 91 × 10 ⁻²
Z2	1.51×10^{-2}	1.44×10^{-1}
Z3	5.78×10^{-3}	7. 38 $\times 10^{-2}$
Z4	1. 26×10^{-2}	6.02×10^{-2}
Z5	5.03×10^{-2}	1. 11 \times 10 $^{-1}$
Z6	2.76×10^{-2}	5.59×10^{-2}
Z 7	1. 22×10^{-2}	5.50×10^{-2}
Z8	4.21×10^{-2}	8.78×10^{-2}
Z 9	8.97×10^{-2}	2.26×10^{-1}
Z10	2. 16×10^{-2}	3.05×10^{-2}

随着与曝气池距离的增加,人体呼吸系统的暴露风险会进一步降低. Uhrbrand 等^[8]在监测某污水处理厂细菌气溶胶的逸散时得到类似的研究结果. 在本研究中,尽管根据每天暴露 8 h 计算得到的各处理工艺段微生物气溶胶的暴露风险较小(HQ < 1),但是对于长期在污水处理厂工作的职工,污染物的累积会增加暴露风险. 因此,污水处理厂工作人员在上述污水处理工艺段操作时,需要做好相应的防护. 未来,在污水处理过程中,应采用适宜的方法如光催化氧化、紫外灭菌、生物过滤等削减和控制污水处理产生的微生物气溶胶.

3 结论

- (1)污水处理各工艺段都有细菌气溶胶逸散 (82~1525 CFU·m⁻³), 粗格栅、生化池和污泥脱 水间为主要逸散源. 细菌气溶胶的主要菌属为 Cyanobacteria (69.55%~91.63%). 粗格栅空气中 检测到的细菌还包括 Chroococcidiopsis、Massilia 和 Sphingomonas; 曝气沉砂池细菌气溶胶还有 Arcobacter. Aeromonas PeptostreptococcaceaeAcinetobacte 等 细 菌; Moraxellaceae和 Chroococcidiopsis 在生化池的占比较高, 污泥脱水间 还检测到 Ferribacterium 和 Haliangium. 其中 Aeromonas, Arcobacter, Moraxellaceae, Acinetobacter 以及 Sphingomonas 等为致病菌.
- (2)细菌气溶胶的逸散受温度、相对湿度、风速等因素影响,在温度、相对湿度适宜且平均风速较小的夏季,污水处理各工艺段空气中的细菌气溶胶检出更多.
- (3)虽然各处理工艺段微生物气溶胶的暴露风险较小(HQ<1),但是污染物的累积会增加暴露风险.

(4)本研究发现,生物除臭反应器在处理臭味 气体的同时,能够有效削减污水处理过程产生的微 生物气溶胶.

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