

الجامعة الإسلامية العالمية ماليزيا
INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY MALAYSIA
بِوَسِيْلَتِي اِسْلَامٌ اَنْبَارٌ اِيْجِبًا مِلْمَسِيْنَا



ICBioE 2016, 25-27 July 2016, IIUM

Environmental Biotechnology for Sustainable Development

Prof. Dr. Md. Zahangir Alam

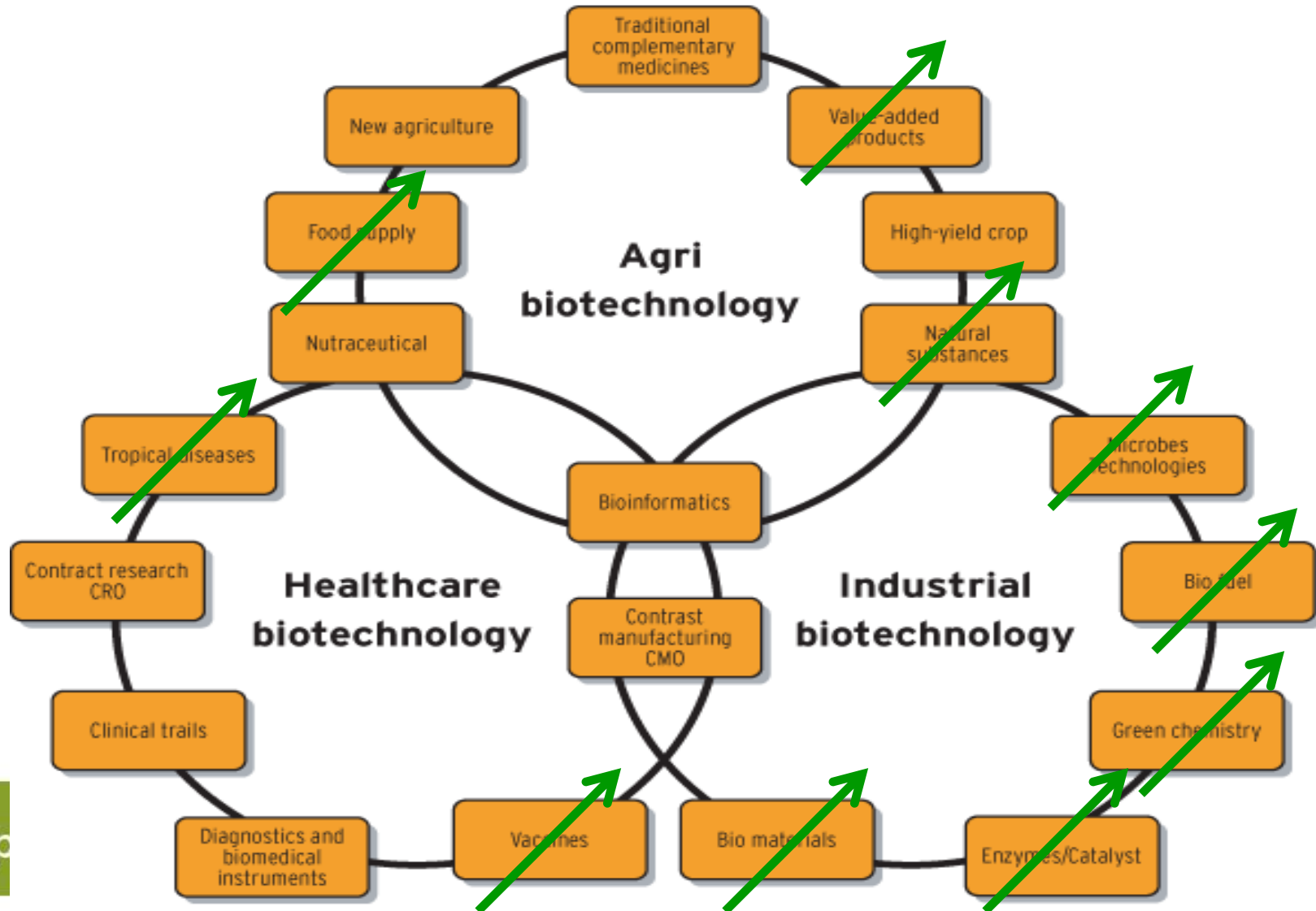
**Bioenvironmental Engineering Research Centre
Department of Biotechnology Engineering
Kulliyah of Engineering,
International Islamic University Malaysia**

<http://www.iium.edu.my>

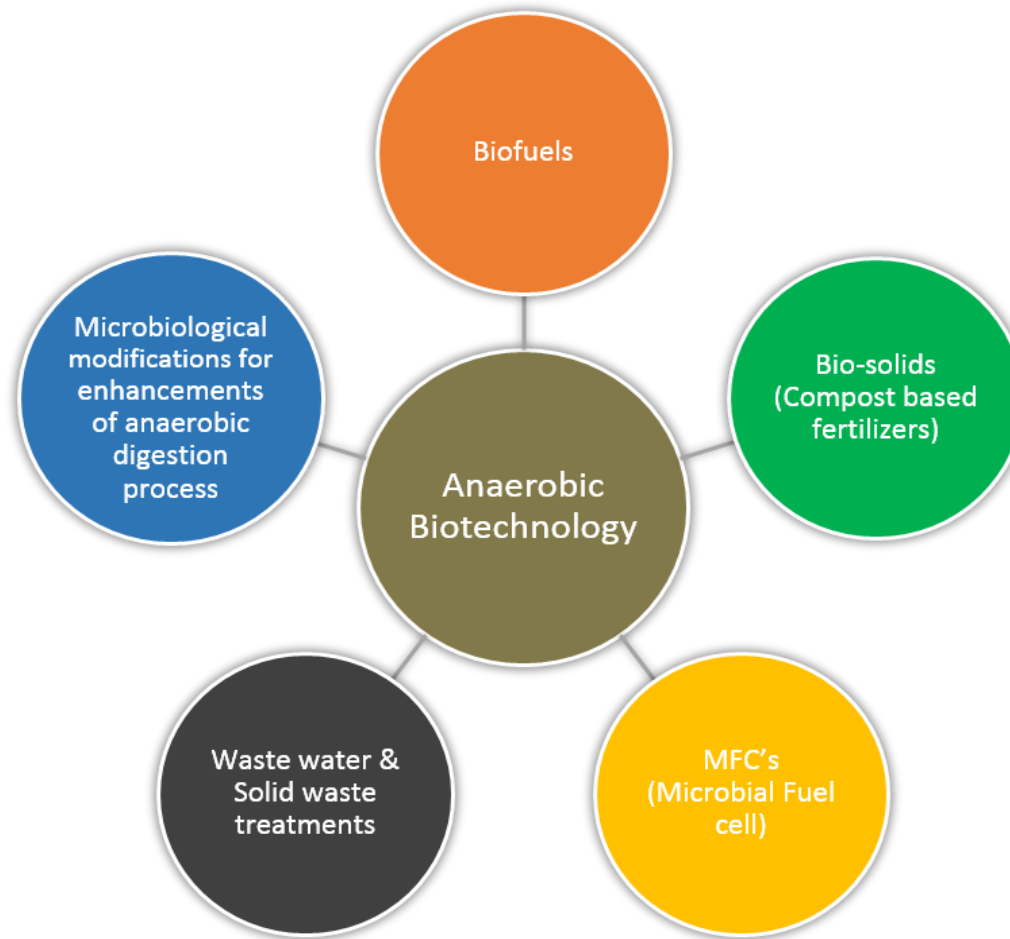
A short video: Environmental Sustainability

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GnYHFRq7-5s>

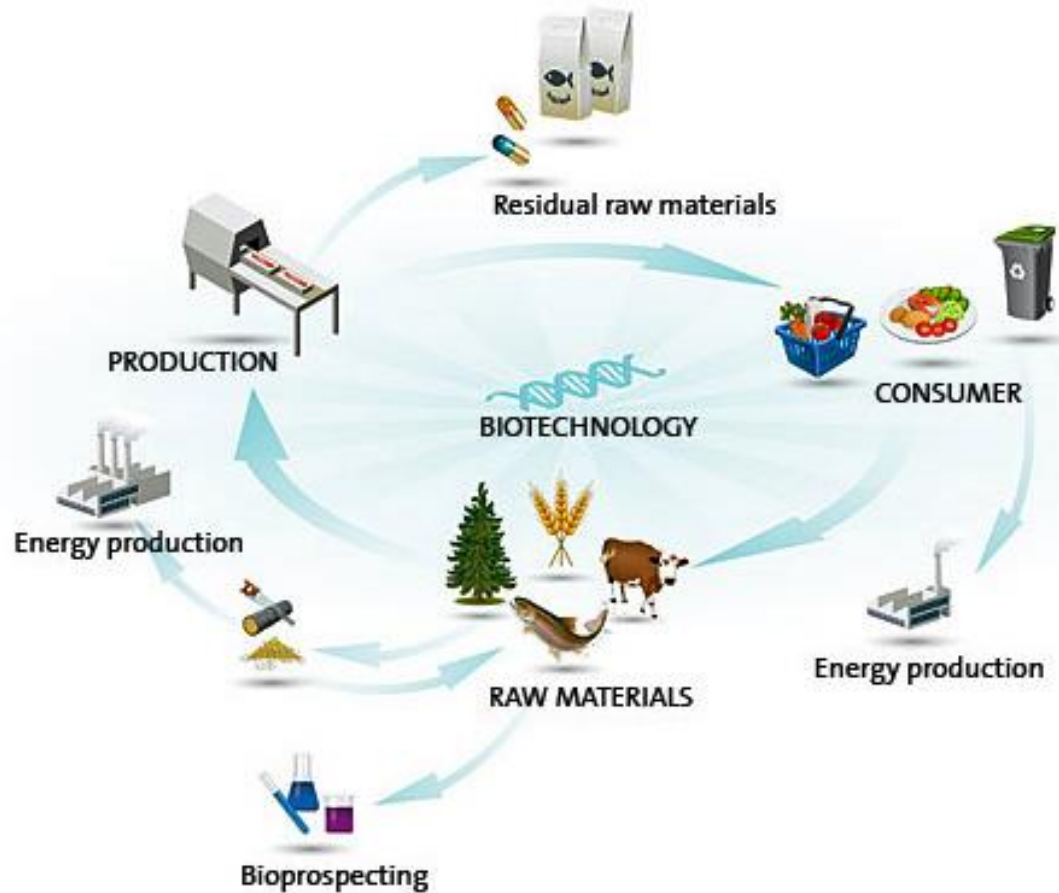
Biotechnology: Recent Advances for Sustainable Development



Environmental Biotechnology

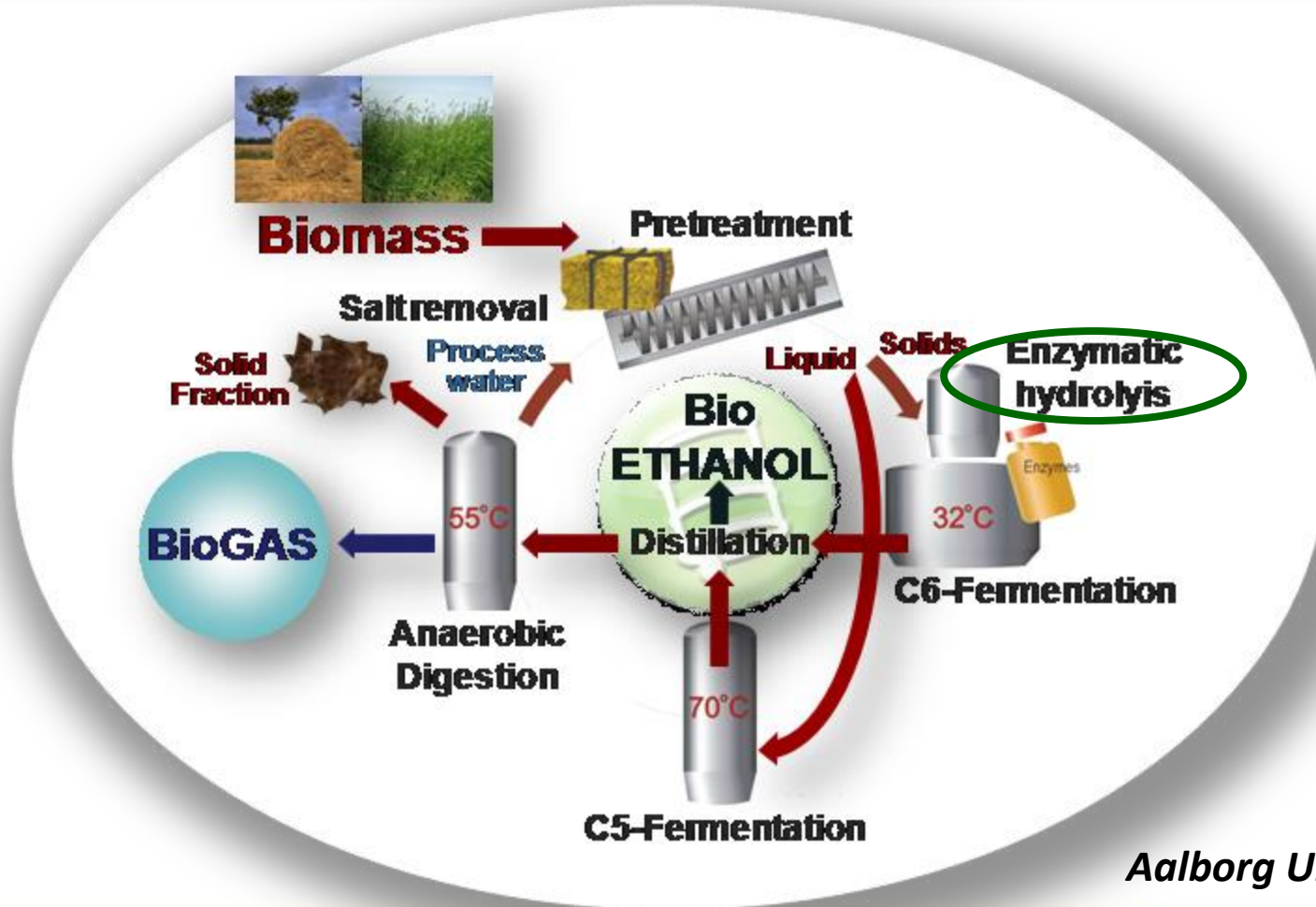


Towards a bio-based society



Source: The Research Council of Norway

Sustainable Biotechnology



Aalborg University

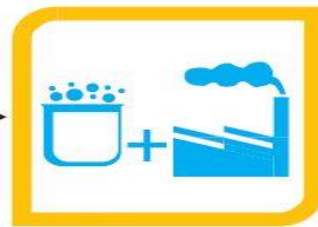
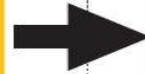
Budget boost for bioeconomy

Bioeconomy Malaysia Accelerator Programmes (Bio-Accelerators)

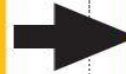
Bio-based Ecosystem



Raw materials supply



Technology companies
(BioNexus status
companies and
multinational companies)



Market access

Bio-Accelerators



Community Development
Programme



Technology
Development
and Innovation



BioNexus Go Global



Bio-Entrepreneurship

Source: BiotechCorp

Bio-Accelerators will Enhance Bioeconomy's GDP Contribution by 2020

Developed economies



2013



2020

Emerging economies



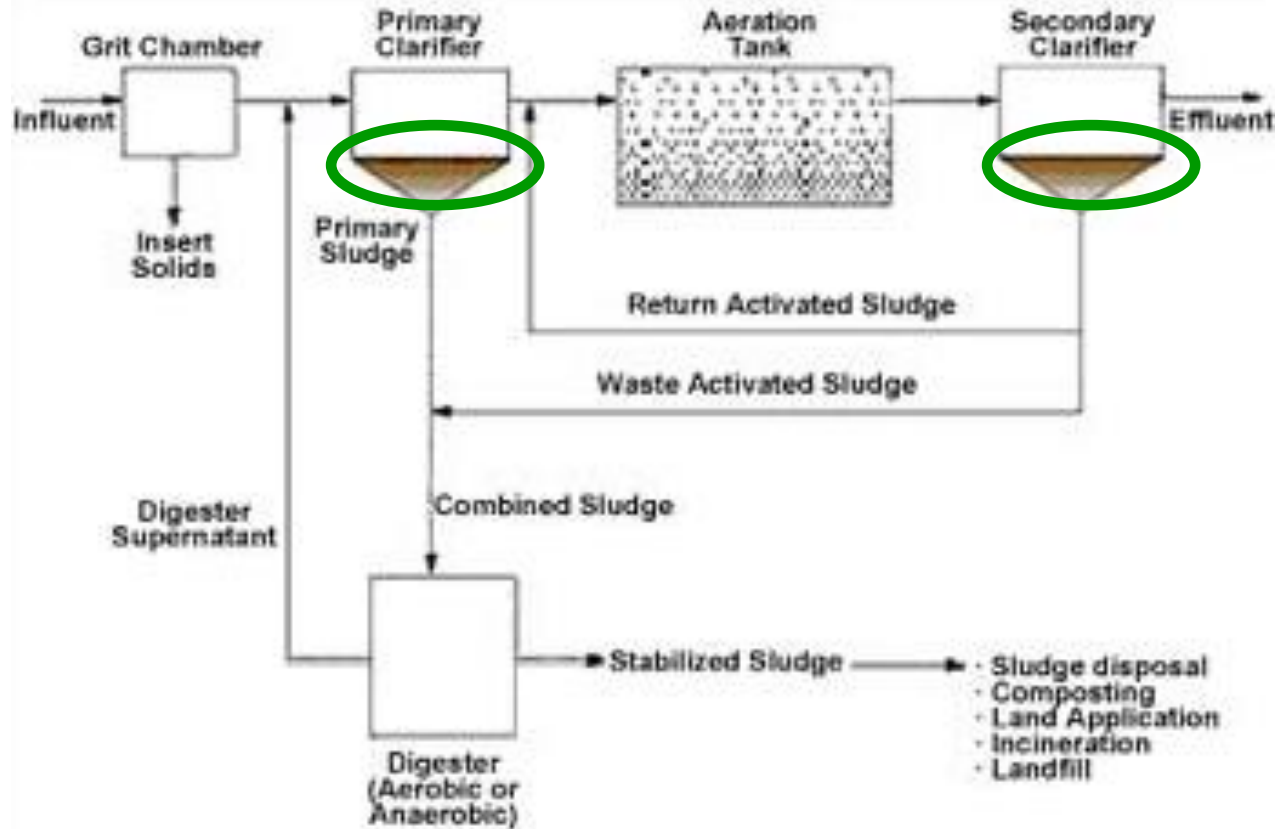
Bioeconomy contribution to GDP (%)

Source: BiotechCorp

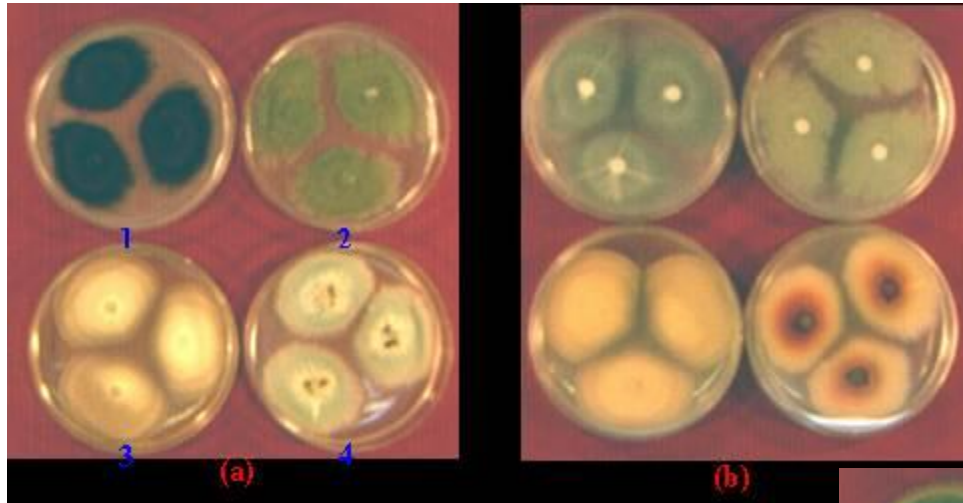
Background of Resource Recovery from Wastewaters



Wastewater Treatment Plant



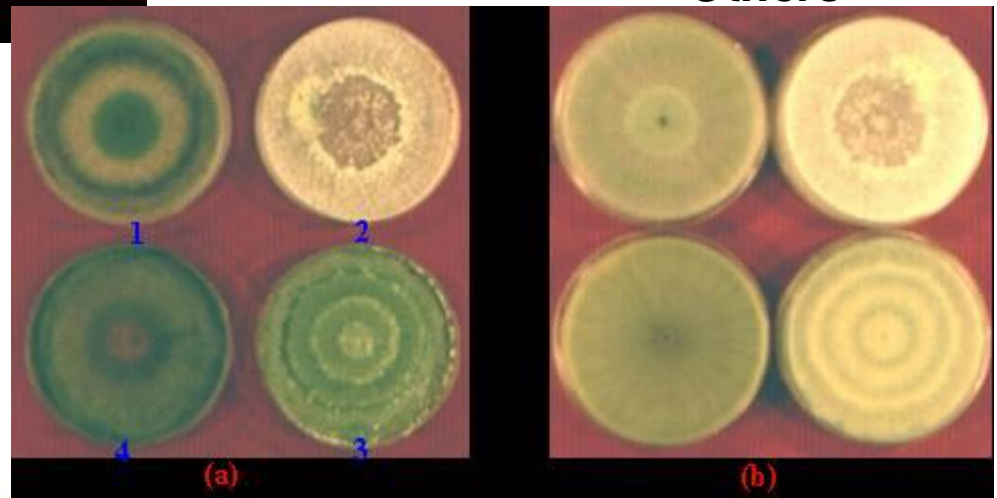
Fungal strains from STP sludge



Penicillium

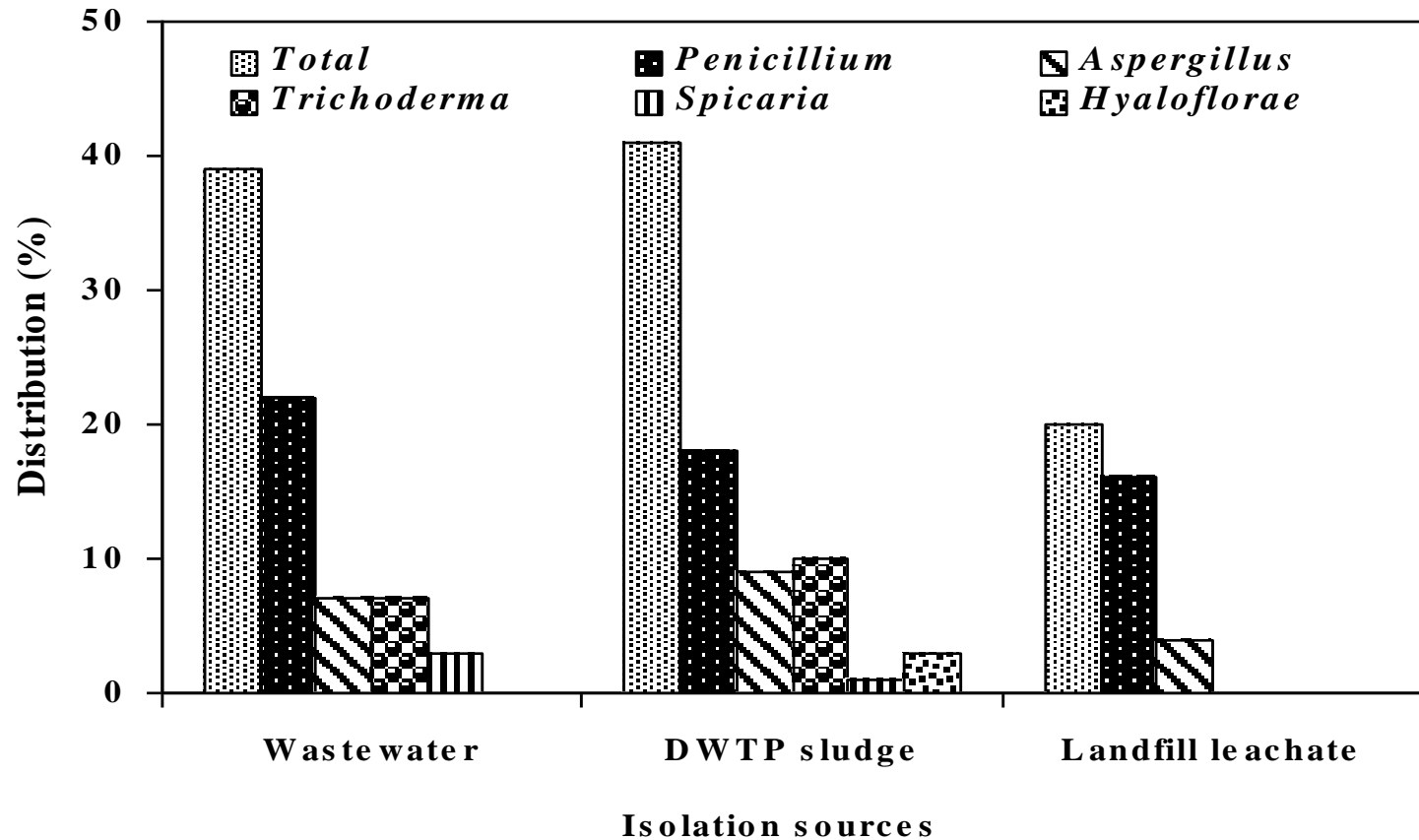
Aspergillus

Others



Trichoderma

Distribution of filamentous fungi in wastewaters



Liquid State Bioconversion of Sludge

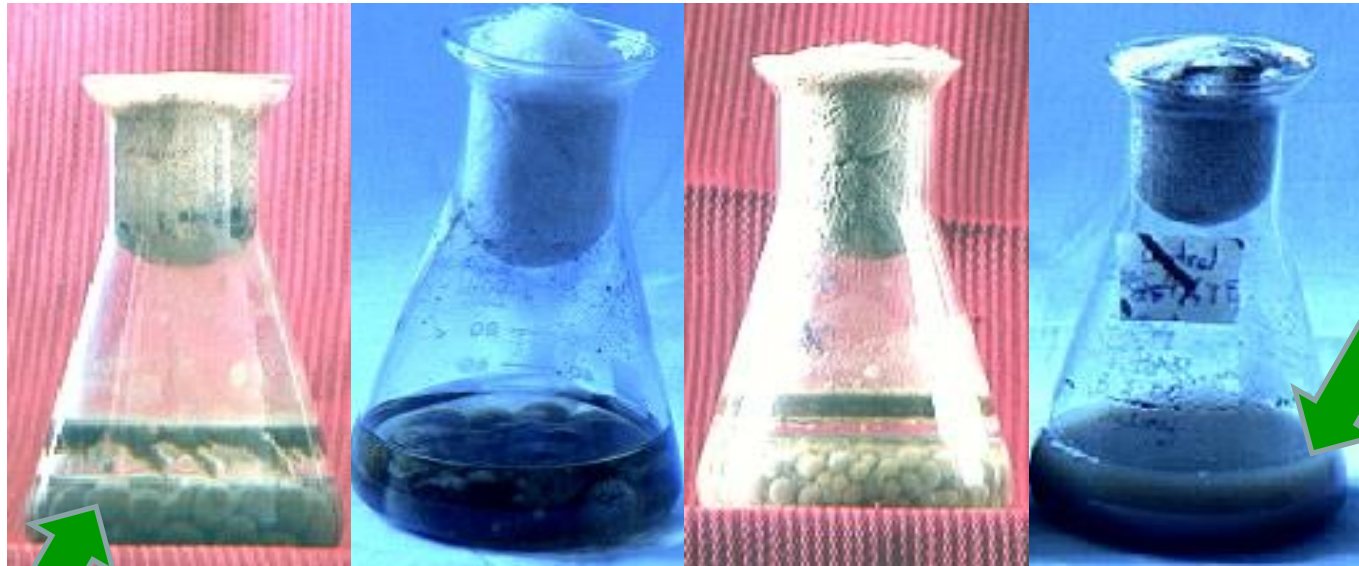


(a) *Penicillium corylophilum*

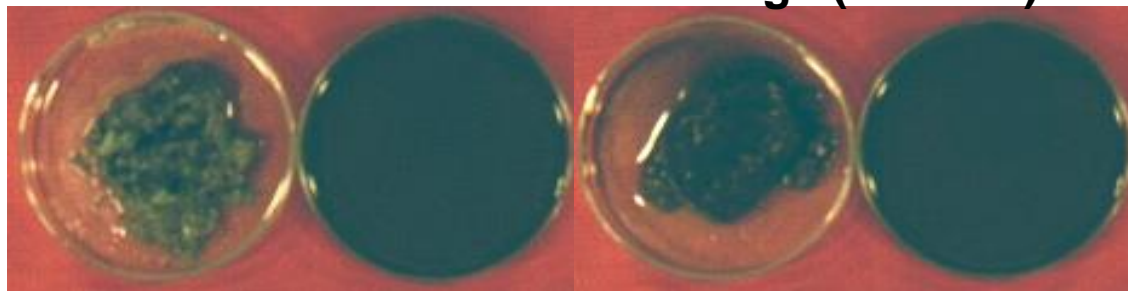
(b) Control



Liquid State Bioconversion of Sludge



Lower solid content of sludge (1% TSS)

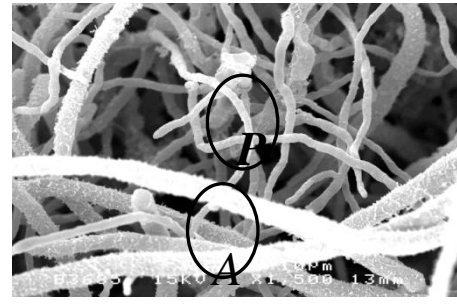
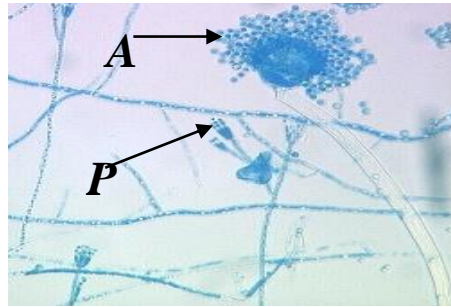


Higher solid content of sludge (2-3% TSS)

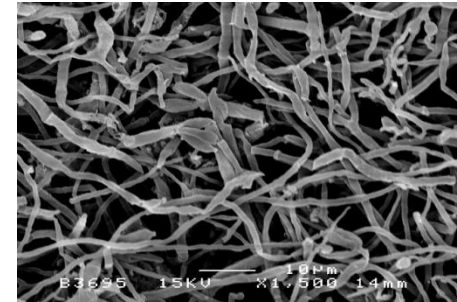


Microscopic and SEM

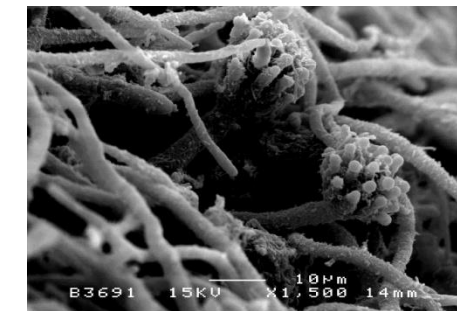
Mixed culture



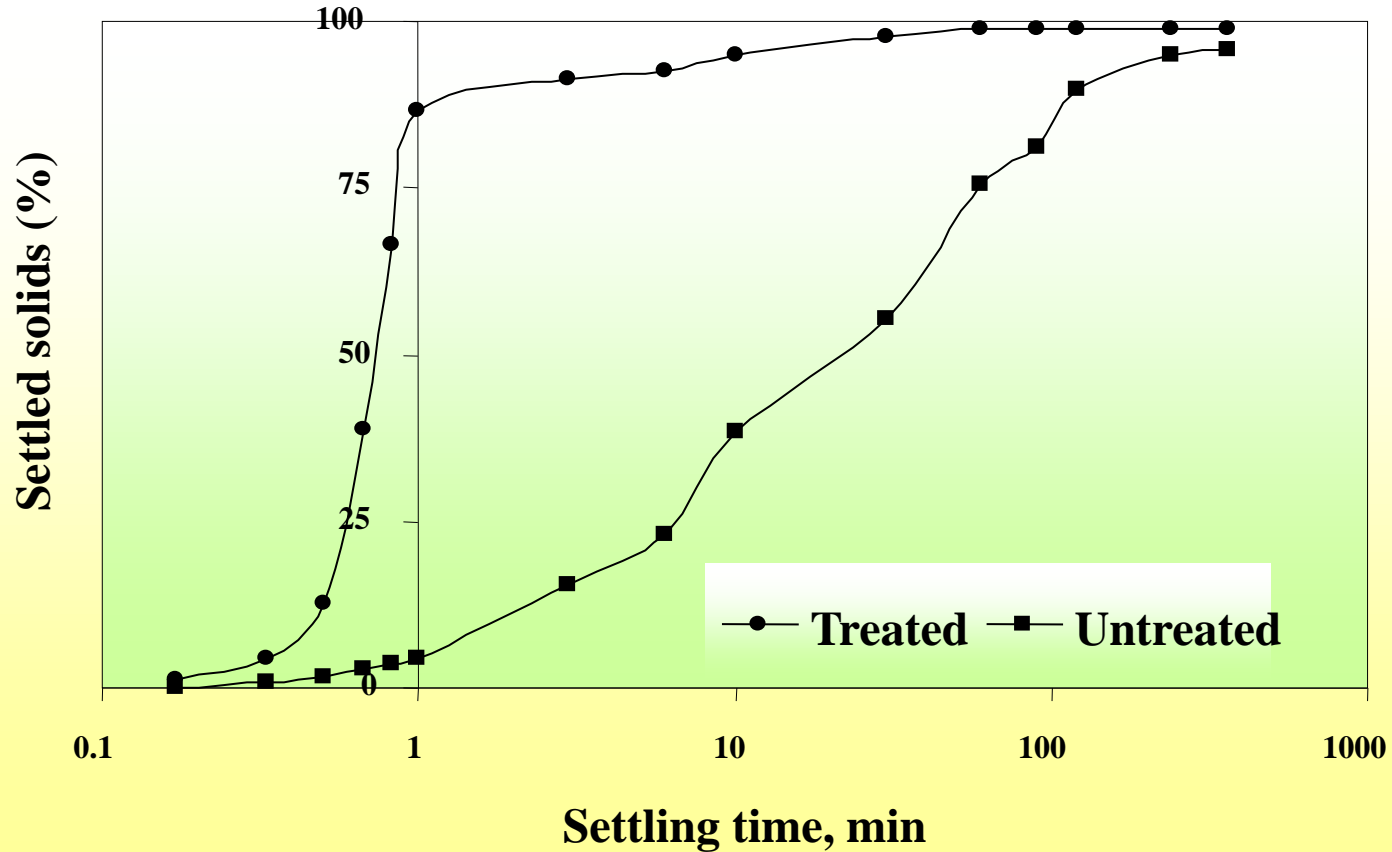
Single culture



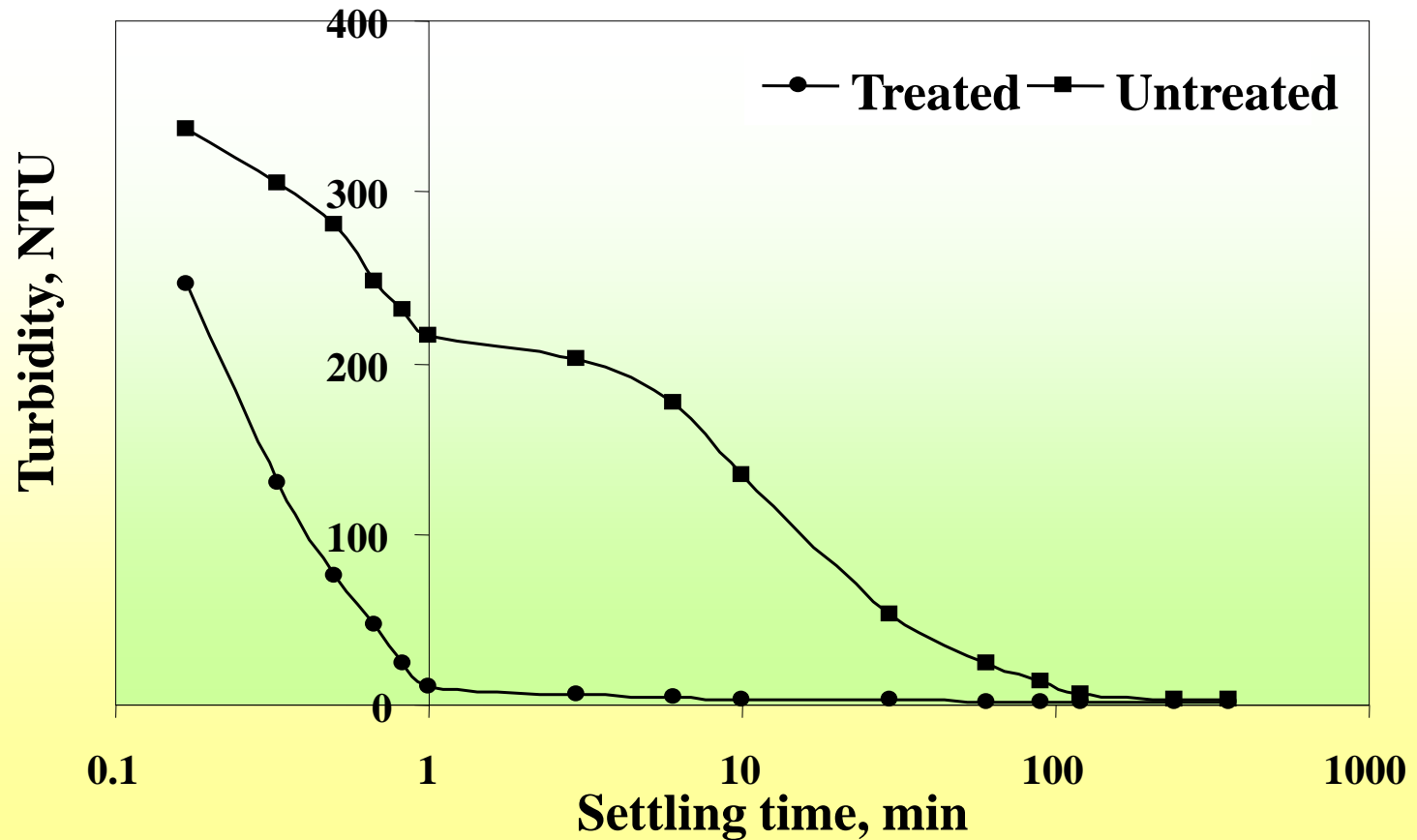
Single culture



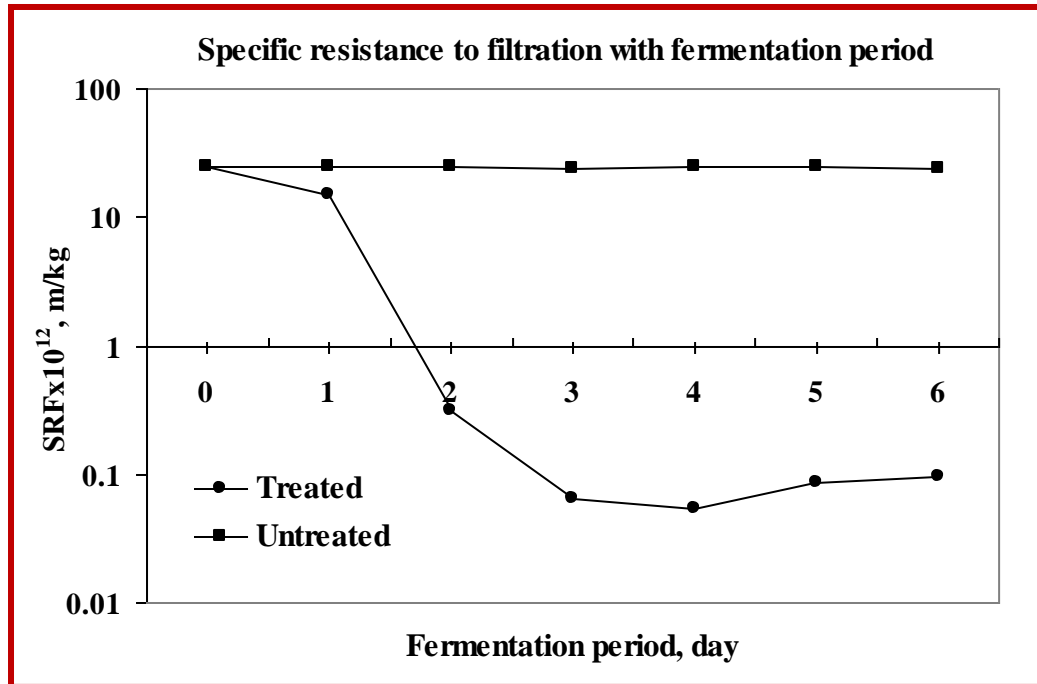
Settleability



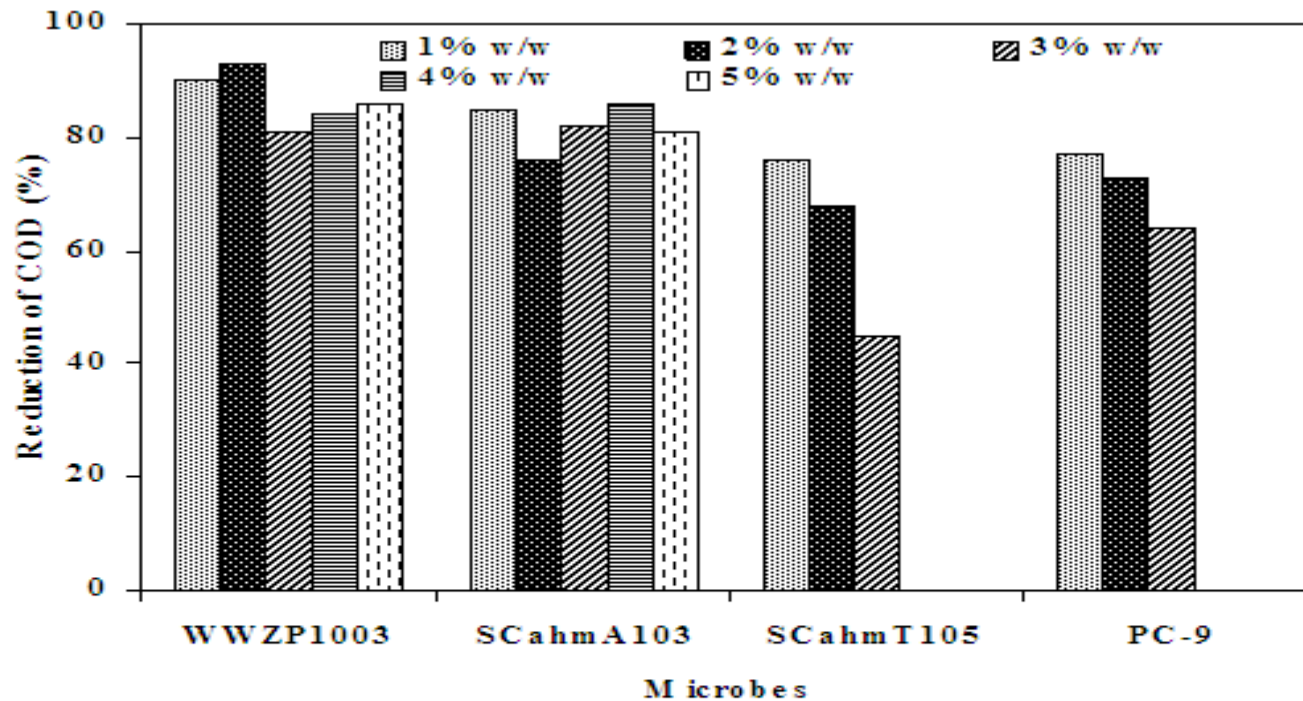
Turbidity



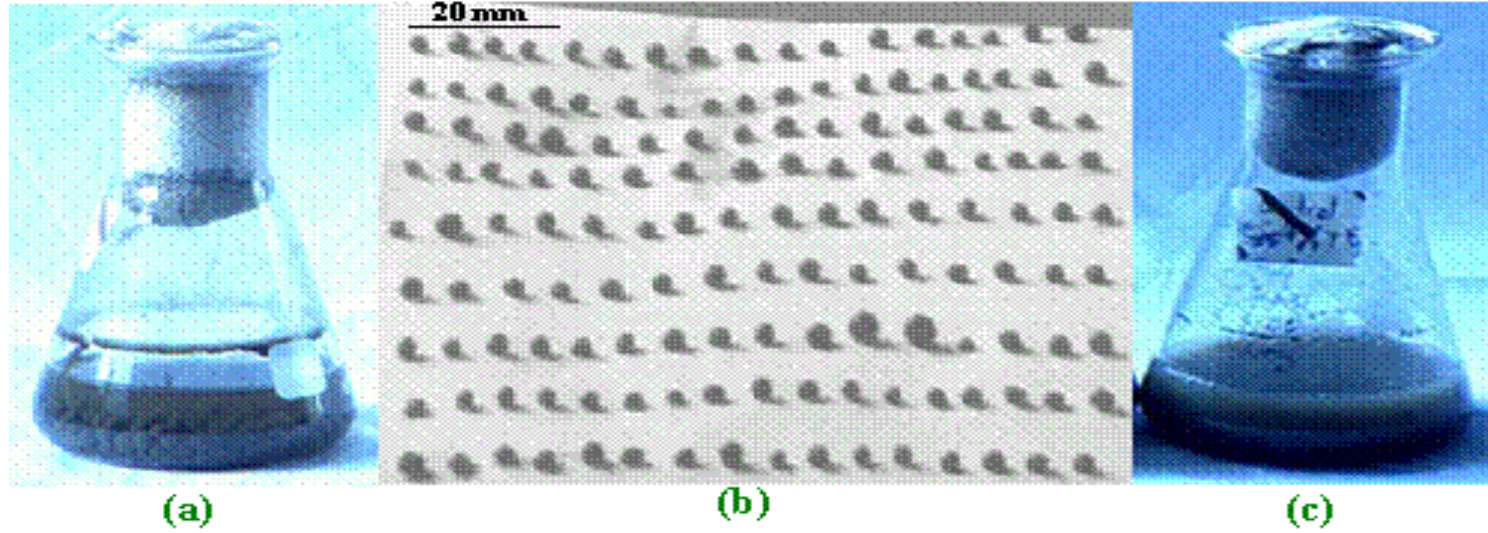
Dewaterability/filterability



Reduction of COD



Treated Sludge as Pellets



Focus in Green Technology for sustainable development

- ❑ Technologies/processes for converting waste to reusable/valuable materials that generate revenue.
- ❑ Potential microorganisms and their metabolites (enzymes) involve to convert different waste into value added bio-products.
- ❑ **Environmental Biotechnology offers such solution for making income from waste.**

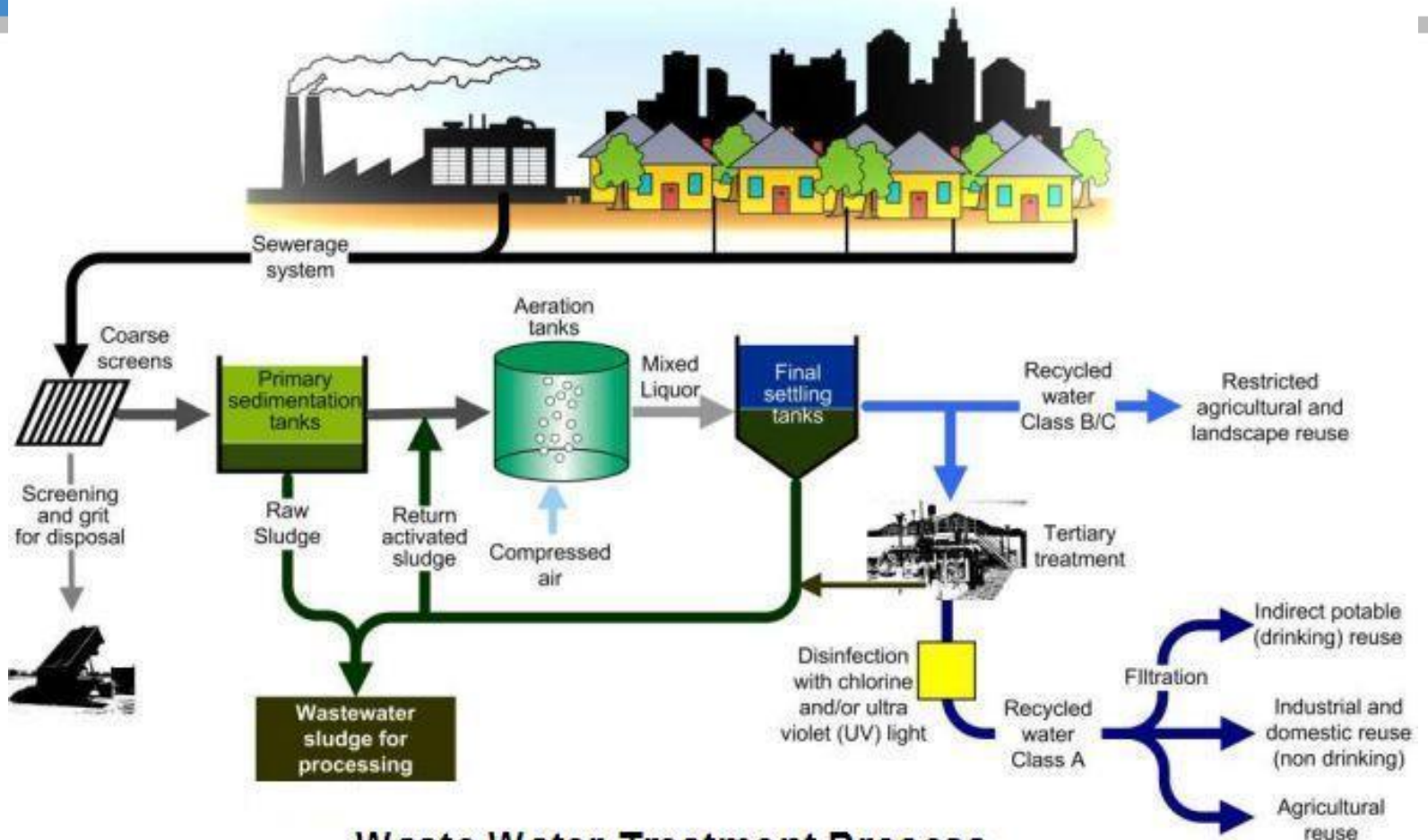
Wastes as Resources in Malaysia

Wastewater Treatment Plant Sludge



Generation of Wastewater





Waste Water Treatment Process

IWK Treatment Plant



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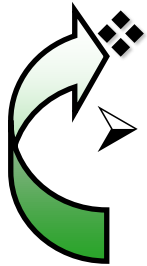
WWTP/STP Sludge



Sustainable Bio-products

Biofuels

- ❖ Bioethanol from lignocellulosic waste
- ❖ Biodiesel from low grade and non-food oils
- ❖ Biogas from IWK sludge and POME



Biocatalyst (cellulase, lipase, amylase, protease, ligninase, etc.) from organic waste i. e. IWK sludge, POME, EFB, PKC, etc.



Focus on Sustainability

- ❑ Utilization of a cheap and renewable substrate that greatly lessen the production cost for value added products i.e. enzymes, bioethanol, biodiesel, etc.
- ❑ Exploiting renewable resources for the alternative of existing raw materials for value added applications.
- ❑ Introduce environmental/eco friendly waste treatment system for better environment and life for sustainable development.

Case Study: Cellulase from IWK sludge

IWK sludge

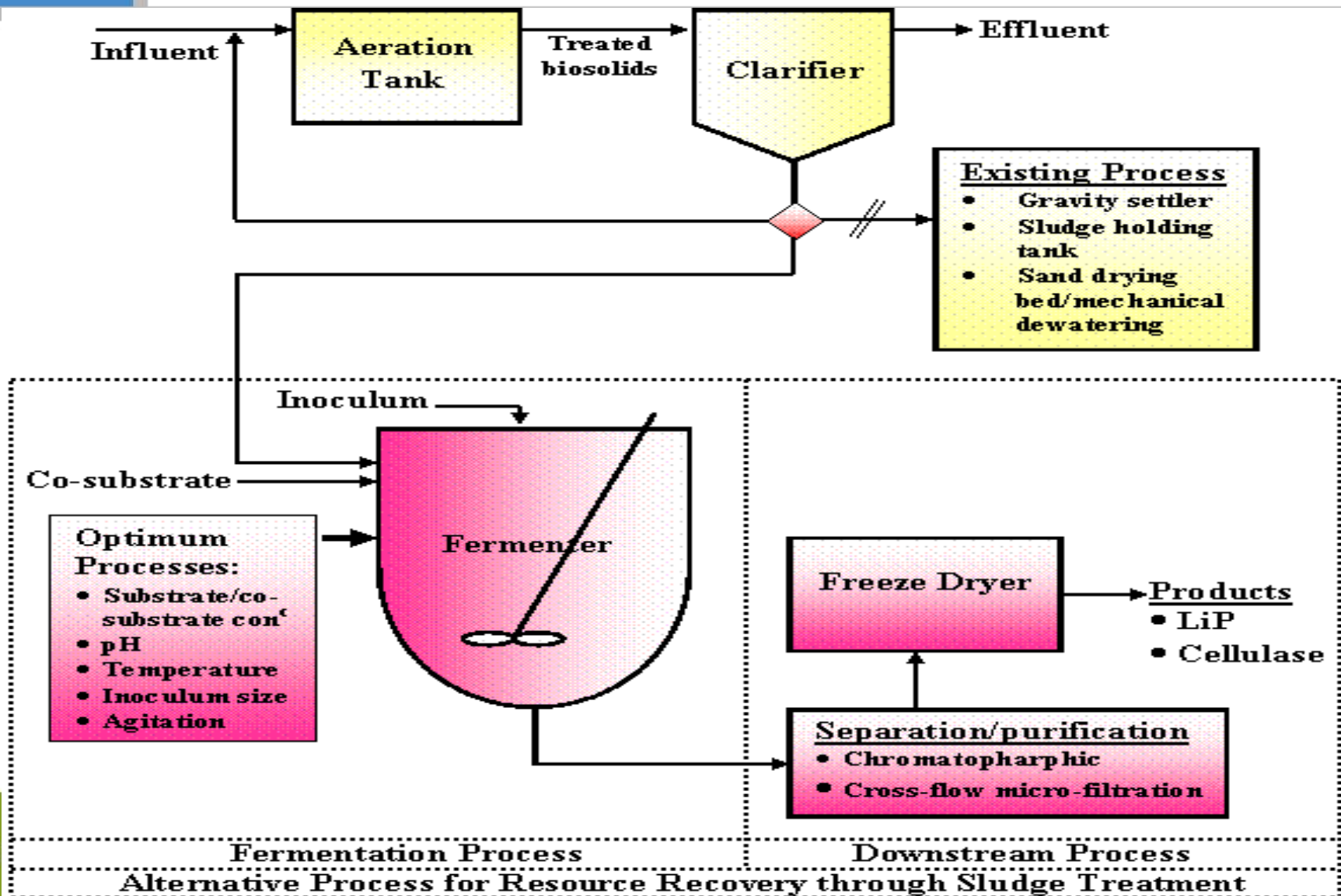
- About 6 million cubic meters of sewage sludge is produced by Indah Water Konsortium (IWK) annually in Malaysia and the total cost of managing was estimated as more than RM 1 billion.
- Wastewater sludge is very good source of carbon, nitrogen, phosphorus, and other nutrients for many microbial processes that could add value to sludge by producing certain valuable metabolic products.

Characteristics of sludge

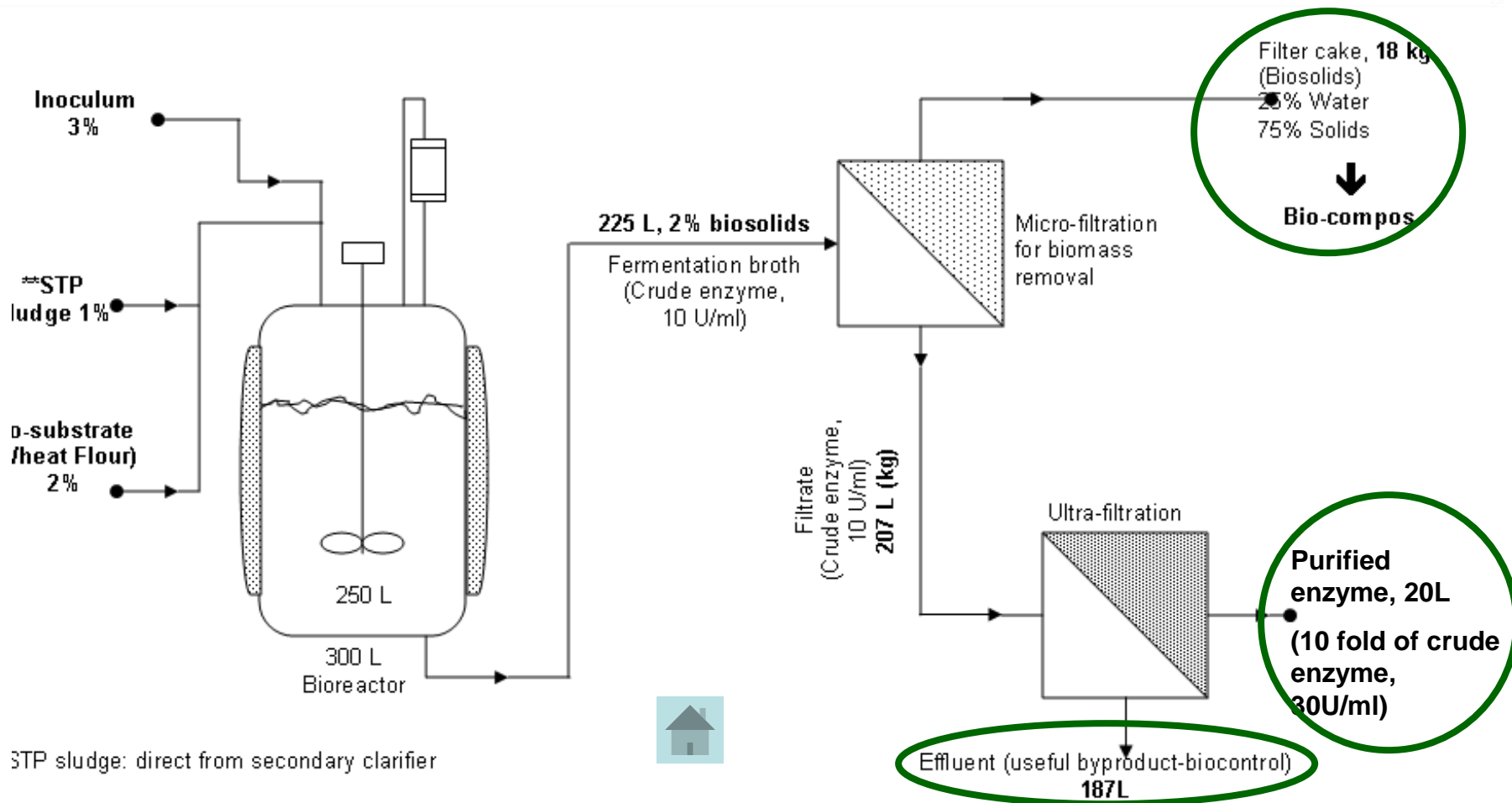
Parameters	STP sludge
%C	32.2
%N	3.6
C/N	8.9
P(mg/kg)	14,000
K (mg/kg)	502
Ca (mg/kg)	1281
Mn (mg/kg)	405
Na (mg/kg)	171
Cu (mg/kg)	69
Zn (mg/kg)	291



Green Technology: STP sludge



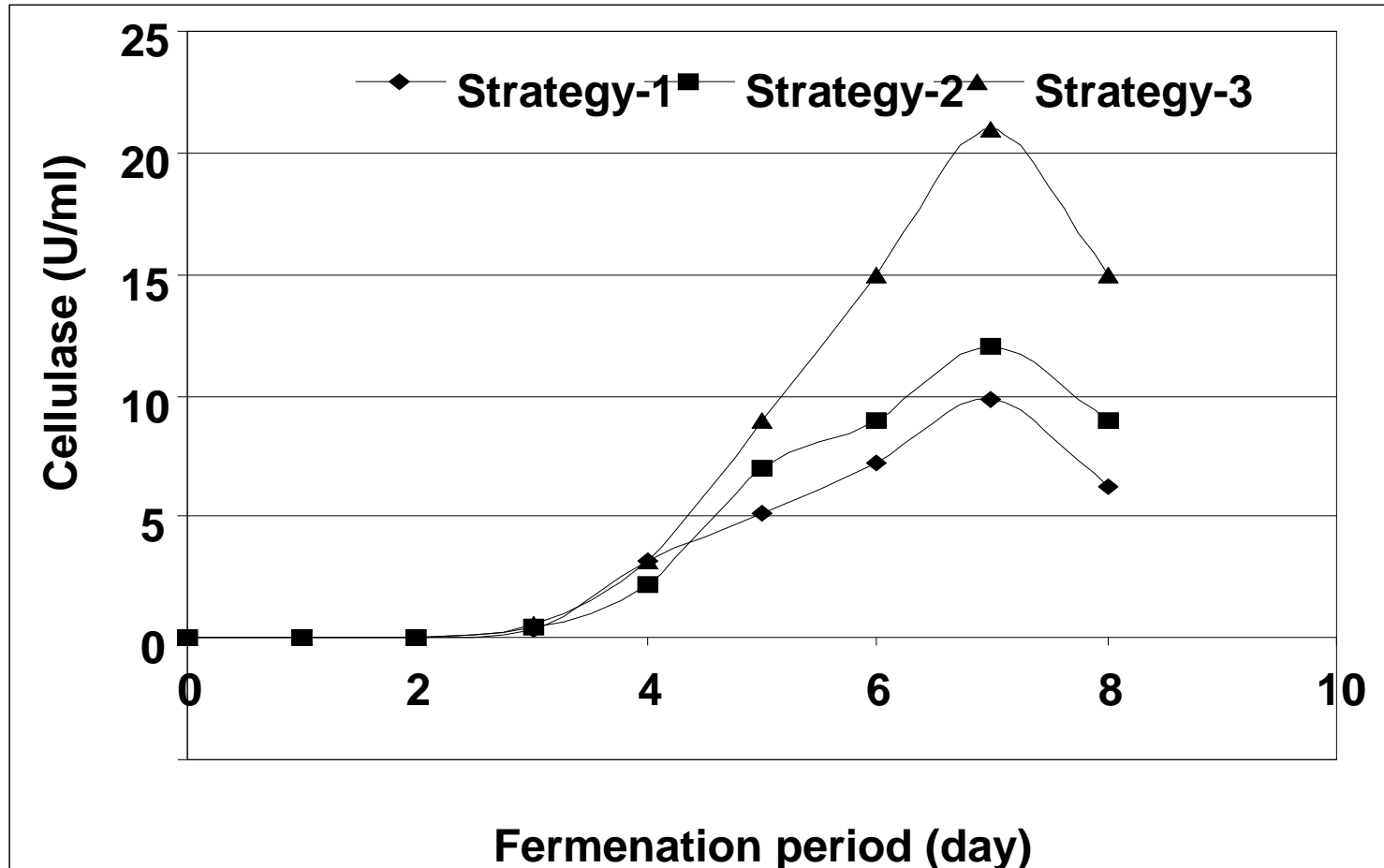
Renewable Sludge for Cellulase Production

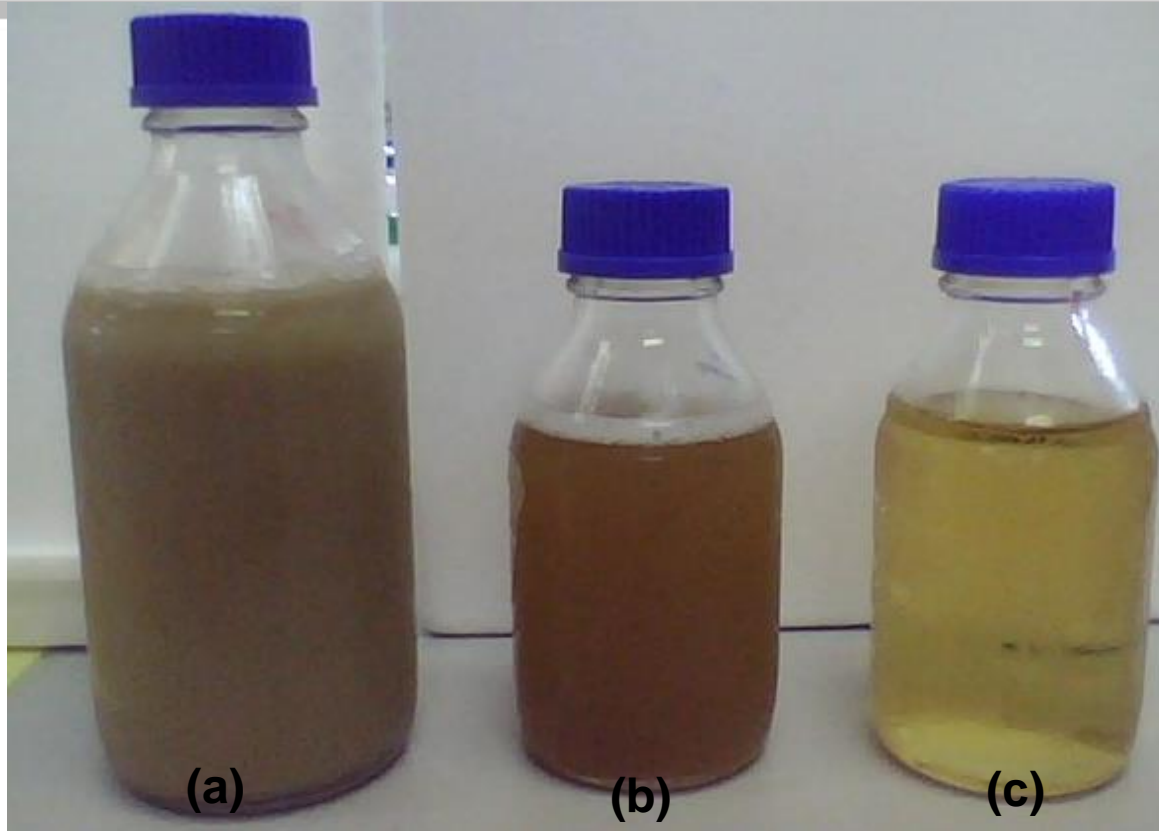


Set up of pilot plant for cellulase production



Cellulase production at pilot scale





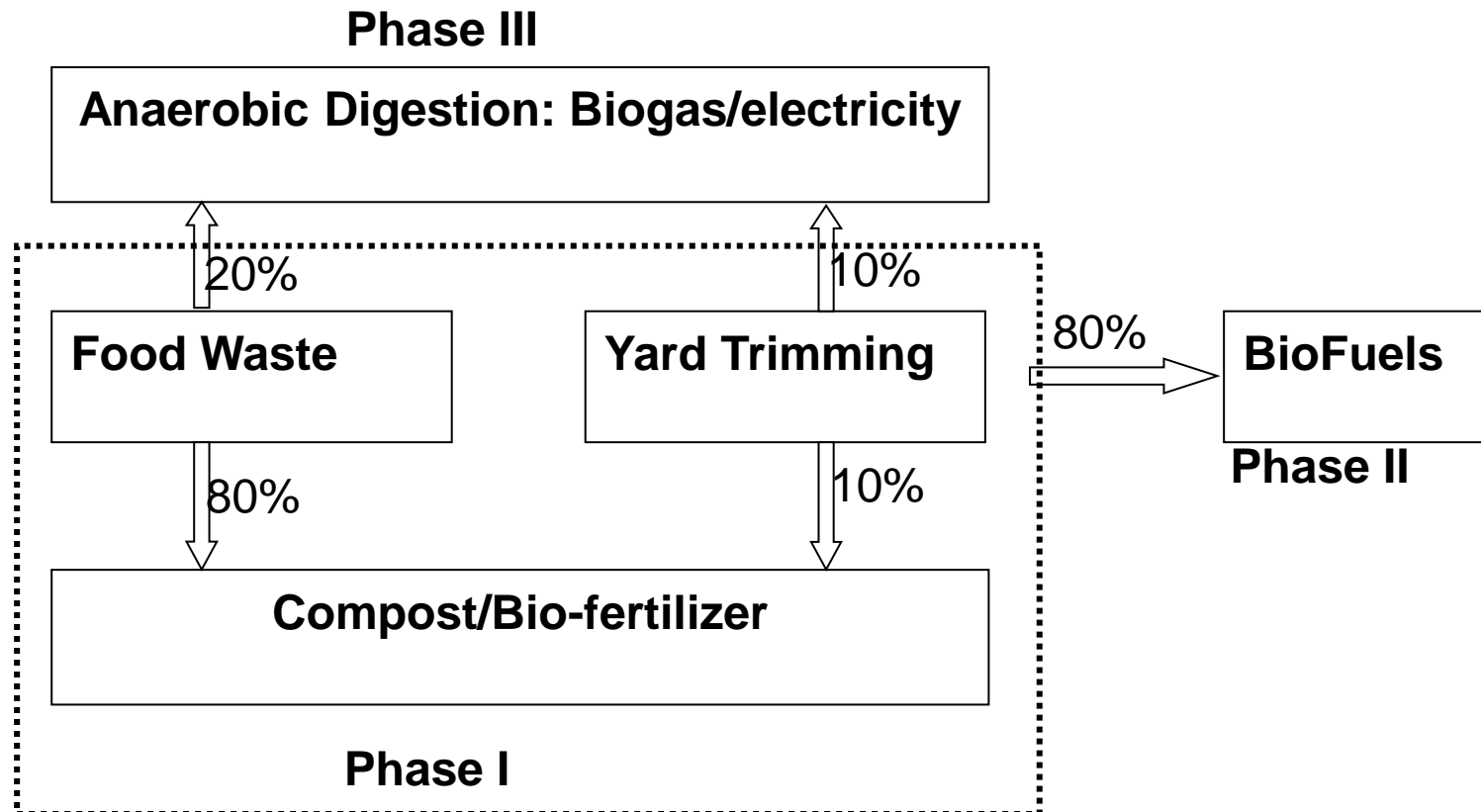
Cellulase: (a) fermentation broth including biomass; (b) cellulase from centrifugation; (c) cellulase from 0.45 μm microfiltration

Production cost and income

Basis: 250 L of sludge/cycle @ 40 cycles per year

		Cost
Save	Total sludge management cost/year for 16.25 m³ of sludge	RM 500
Expenditure	Total cellulase production cost/year for 800 L: (require 16.25 m³ of sludge)	RM 65,000
Income	Current market price of cellulase for same amount	RM400,000 (800L @RM 500)

An integrated waste management system at IIUM for sustainable development



Cost estimation at pilot scale compost

Item	Cost (RM)
Fixed Capital Cost	
Pilot scale composter (1000L/day)	800,000
Lab set up (building space and others)	100,000
Total	900,000
Annual operating cost	
Raw materials (recycling and transportation)	12,000
Utilities (Power, water, etc)	40,000
Manpower (2 workers @RM1500/month)	36,000
Depreciation	90,000
Packaging and others	20,000
Total cost	198,000

Item	Cost (RM)
Total investment (R&D, equipment)	1,020,000
Selling price of compost (RM1.0/kg)	100,000
Management cost savings (40%)	326,400
Annual net profit	228,400
Return on investment (ROI)	4.4 years



IIUM BioLizer: Food Compost



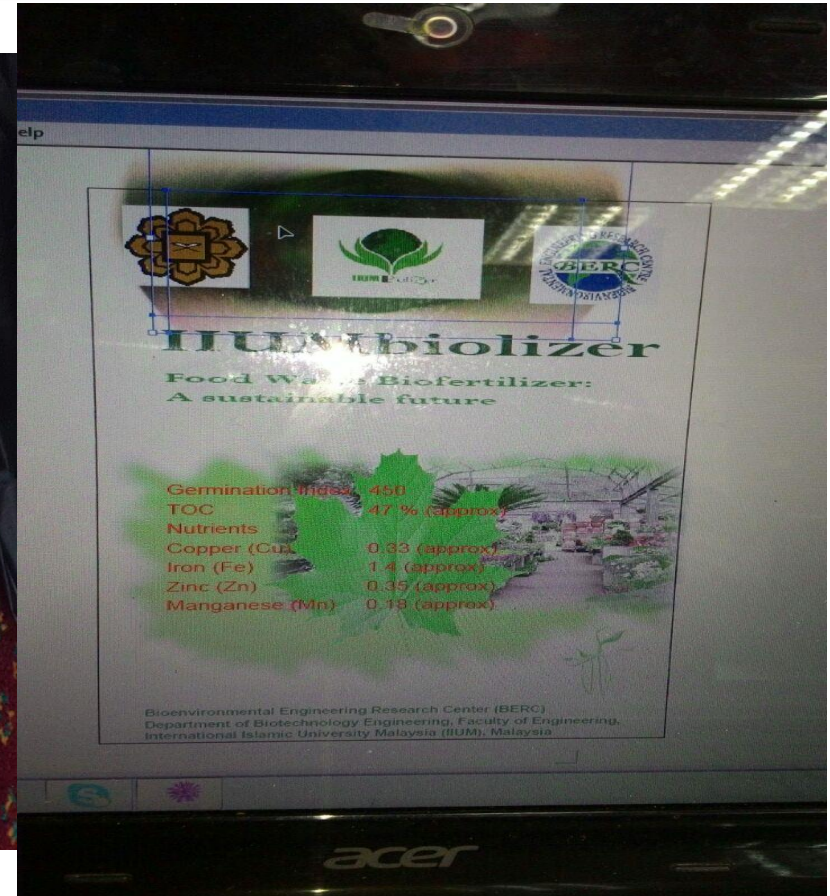
IIUM BioLizer: Food Compost



<http://www.iium.edu.my>



IIUM BioLizer: FW Compost

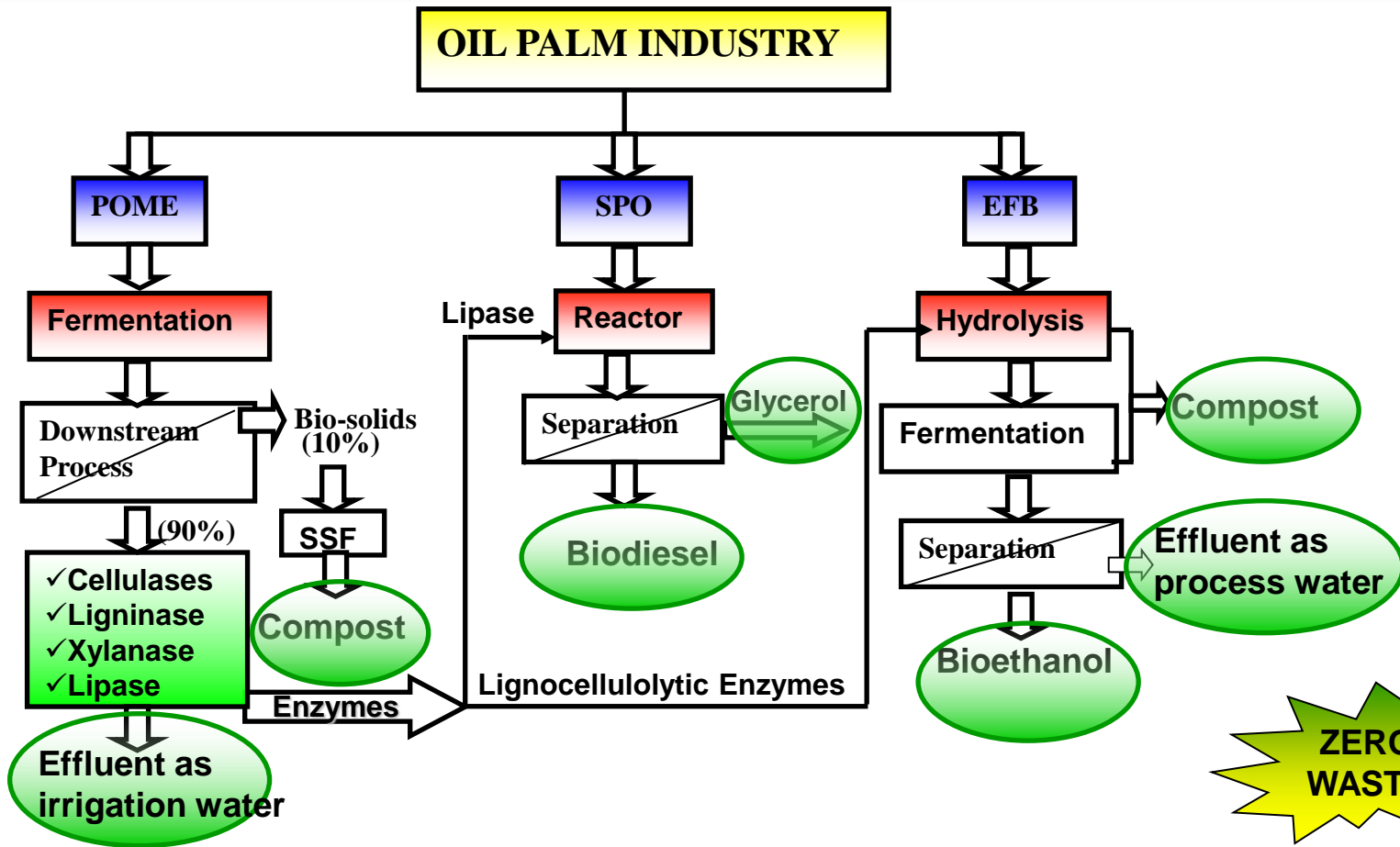


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بوتنة ربيعي: ابتداءً بفتحنا بخلقنا

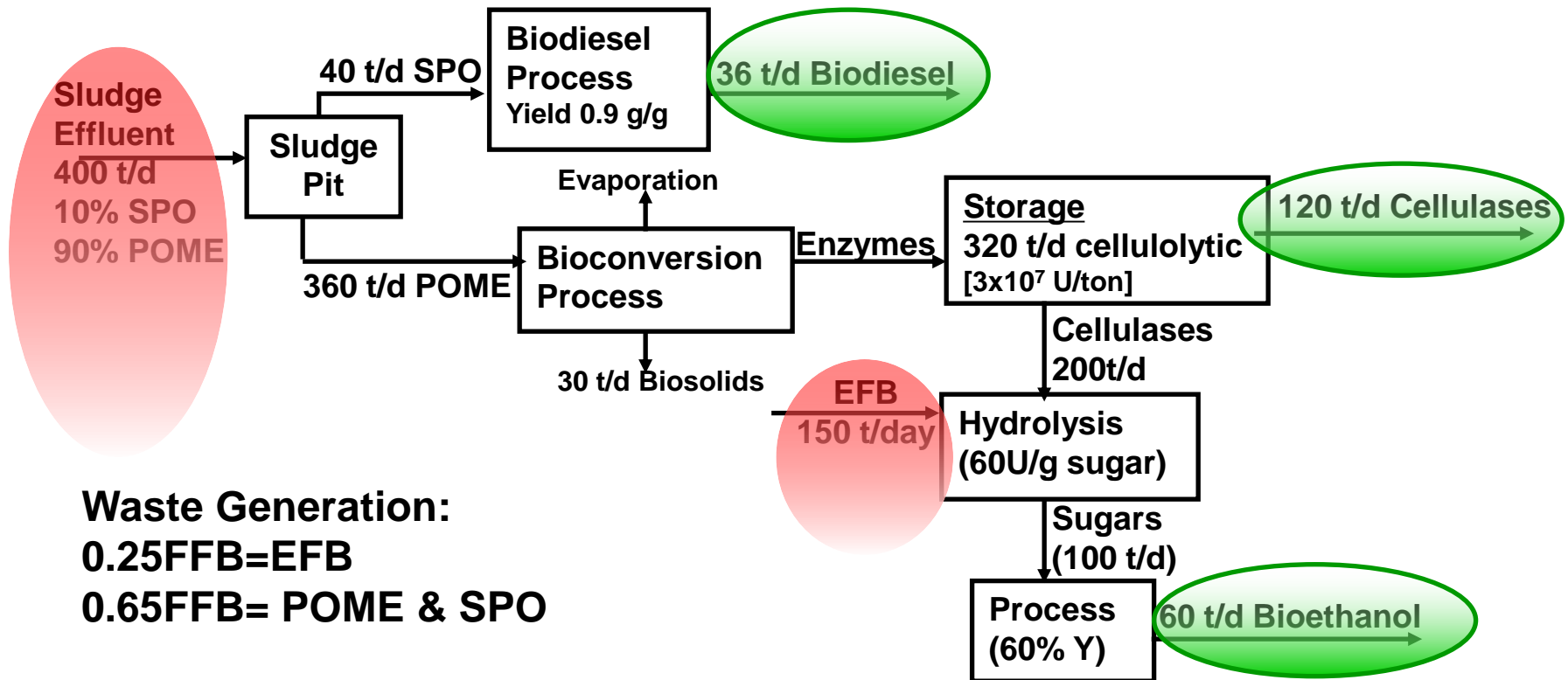


A Holistic Model for Sustainable Development



Estimated Production of Biofuels from a typical palm oil mill (West Oil Mill)

Basis: 600 tons FFB/day



Waste Generation:
 $0.25\text{FFB} = \text{EFB}$
 $0.65\text{FFB} = \text{POME \& SPO}$

Future Direction for sustainable development

Based on capacity of 600 tons/day of FFB in a Mill with the recovery of Biodiesel, bioethnaol and cellulase enzyme, total production daily from 426 mills could be determined to explore the biofuels demand in Malaysia.

Bioethanol: 26,000 tons

Biodiesel: 15,000 tons

Cellulase: 51,000 tons



Conclusion

- **Environmental Biotechnology is expected to have a big role in developing the future for the betterment of lives towards sustainable development !!!!**

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Thank you

...for your attention

