

## NEW! NB: The actual edition date is given with the procedure or evaluation.

**Cuvette Test** LCK 318

# Sludge activity (TTC) Screening

#### Principle

Determination of sludge activity resp. residual activity (activated sludge, digested sludge, etc.) with 2,3,5-triphenyltetrazolium chloride (TTC) on the basis of dehydrogenase activity. TTC is converted to red formazan by dehydrogenases. The water-insoluble formazan is extracted with ethanol and determined photometrically.

#### **Range of Application**

Activated sludge, digested sludge, communal and industrial wastewater

#### Storage Information

The test reagents are stable at +2 to +8°C up to the expiry date given on the package.

#### Safety Advice

On grounds of quality and reliability, the analysis should be carried out only with original HACH LANGE accessories.

#### CADAS 100 ( ≥ LPG 210)

If this test is not already stored in your instrument please ask your HACH LANGE Agency for programming instructions.







## Sludge activity (TTC) screening

## **Evaluation TTC SA**

- 1. Press any key.
- 2. Check program control number: \_\_: 44
- 3. Select test with  $\uparrow$  or  $\downarrow$  key. Control number must be 1\* (see below).
- 4. Insert sample cuvette.

## The result is displayed in µg formazan.

## **Evaluation TTC RA**

- 1. Press any key.
- 2. Check program control number: \_\_: 44
- 3. Select test with  $\uparrow$  or  $\downarrow$  key. Control number must be 1\* (see below).
- 4. Insert reference cuvette. Display: Stand.
- 5. Insert sample cuvette

If more than one sample is to be measured start the next evaluation at point 5.

Parameter	Display	Meas. range
Sludge activity (TTC SA)	TTCSA LCK 318 1*	5 – 200 µg
Sludge activity (TTC RA)	TTCRA LCK 318 1*	0 – 500 %

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## Sludge activity (TTC) screening



- 1. Select »Barcode Programs«.
- 2. Select test number (see below).
- 3. Control number must be 3.
- 4. Insert sample cuvette and press »Read«.

## The result is displayed in µg formazan.

### **Evaluation TTC RA**

- 1. Select »Barcode Programs«.
- 2. Select test number (see below).
- 3. Control number must be 3.
- 4. Insert reference cuvette and press »Read 1«.
- 5. Insert sample cuvette and press »Read 2«.

If more than one sample is to be measured start the next evaluation at point 5.

Parameter	Test-No.	Meas. range
Sludge activity (TTC SA)	318	5 – 200 µg
Sludge activity (TTC RA)	318	0 – 500 %

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## Sludge activity (TTC) Screening

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#### **Evaluation TTC SA**

- 1. Insert filter 480 nm.
- 2. Select »Dr. Lange« mode.
- 3. Select test number (see below).
- 4. Control number must be 3.
- 5. Insert sample cuvette and press green key.

#### The result is displayed in µg formazan.

#### **Evaluation TTC RA**

- 1. Insert filter 480 nm.
- 2. Select »Dr. Lange« mode.
- 3. Select test number (see below).
- 4. Control number must be 3.
- 5. Insert reference cuvette and press green key.
- 6. Insert sample cuvette and press green key.

If more than one sample is to be measured start the next evaluation at point 6.

Parameter	Test-No.	Meas. range
Sludge activity (TTC SA)	318	5 – 200 µg
Sludge activity (TTC RA)	318	0 – 500 %



## Sludge activity (TTC) Screening

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### Evaluation TTC SA

- 1. Insert program filter 470 nm.
- 2. Press "Tests" key until display (see below) appears.
- 3. Control number must be 3.
- 4. Insert blank-value cuvette LCW 919 (distilled water) and press "Null" (zero) key.
- 5. Insert sample cuvette and press "Ergebnis" (result) key.

## The result is displayed in µg formazan.

## **Evaluation TTC RA**

- 1. Insert program filter 470 nm.
- 2. Press "Funktion" key until display: Standard appears.
- 3. Press "Null" (zero) key.
- 4. Press ↑, insert **100** as the value for the standardconcentration. Press  $\uparrow$  again.
- 5. Insert reference cuvette and press "Ergebnis" (result) key.
- 6. Insert sample cuvette and press "Ergebnis" (result) key.

If more than one sample is to be measured start the next evaluation at point 6.

Parameter	Display	Meas. range
Sludge activity (TTC SA)	Test	5 – 200 µg
Sludge activity (TTC RA)	Test	0 – 500 %



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## Sludge activity (TTC) screening

#### Evaluation TTC SA

- 1. Insert sample cuvette.
- 2. Select evaluation mode TTC SA.

The result is displayed in µg formazan.

#### Evaluation TTC RA

- 1. Insert reference cuvette.
- 2. Select evaluation mode TTC RA.
- 3. Insert sample cuvette.

If more than one sample is to be measured, set the evaluation mode to permanent.

Parameter	Meas. range
Sludge activity (TTC SA)	5 – 200 µg
Sludge activity (TTC RA)	0 – 500 %

## Sludge activity (TTC) screening

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#### Evaluation TTC SA

- 1. Check program control number:
  - \_\_: 48 (CADAS 200)
  - **\_\_\_: 48 (ISIS 6000)**  $\Rightarrow$  Select »CUVETTE TEST« mode.
- 2. Select test number (see below).
- 3. Control number must be 3.
- 4. Insert sample cuvette and press green key.

#### The result is displayed in µg formazan.

#### Evaluation TTC RA

- 1. Check program control number:
  - \_\_: 48 (CADAS 200)
  - **\_\_\_: 48 (ISIS 6000)**  $\Rightarrow$  Select »CUVETTE TEST« mode.
- 2. Select test number (see below).
- 3. Control number must be 3.
- 4. Insert reference cuvette and press green key.
- 5. Insert sample cuvette and press green key.

If more than one sample is to be measured start the next evaluation at point 5.

Parameter	Test-No.	Meas. range
Sludge activity (TTC SA)	318	5 – 200 µg
Sludge activity (TTC RA)	318	0 – 500 %

CADAS 100 (≥ LPG 210)

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## Sludge activity (TTC) screening

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#### Evaluation TTC SA

- 1. Select »TEST« mode.
- 2. Select symbol (see below).
- 3. Control number must be 3.
- Insert blank-value cuvette LCW 919 (distilled water) and press "NULL" (zero) key.
- 5. Insert sample cuvette and press "MESS" (measure) key.

#### The result is displayed in µg formazan.

#### Evaluation TTC RA

- 1. Select »TEST« mode.
- 2. Select symbol (see below).
- 3. Control number must be 3.
- 4. Close cuvette compartment without cuvette and press "NULL" (zero) key.
- 5. Insert reference cuvette and press "MESS" (measure) key.
- 6. Insert sample cuvette and press "MESS" (measure) key.

If more than one sample is to be measured start the next evaluation at point 5.

Parameter	Symbol	Meas. range
Sludge activity (TTC SA)	318 S	5 – 200 µg
Sludge activity (TTC RA)	318 R	0 – 500 %

**Method** I

Principle

this routine analysis.

(e.g. hydrographs).

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#### Sludge activity (TTC) Screening Application

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Applies to all types of photometer

The method is suitable for determining the enzymatic activity of

the activated sludge. The active sludge can be taken *directly* from the aeration tank for analysis. The total solids content <sup>1)</sup> (TS)

of the active sludge should not exceed **5** *g/L*, otherwise it must be diluted. The origin of the sludge should be specified

together with the result, as the result may be influenced by the

type of sludge. Floating and bulking sludge are not suitable for

The analyses can be carried out at room temperature

selected for comparative measurements over time

. .

(20 - 25°C). A constant incubation temperature should be

Sludge activity (TTC) screening

Procedure Sludge activity (As) - TTC SA -

The degree of stabilization (i.e. the degree of non-digestibility) of sludge can be assessed relatively simply in sewage treatment plants by means of a screening procedure.

The sludge is diluted with water from the outflow of the final sedimentation tank until its total solids content is about **1** g/L. The solution can be prepared in line with the following mixing diagram:



Visual evaluation

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## Sludge activity (TTC) Screening

#### Procedure

Determine or estimate the total solids in the sludge to +/-20	%	
Prepare the analysis solution with a TS content of <b>1 g/L</b> in a reaction tube (see mixing diagram)		
Pipette into the cuvette test		
Buffer solution A (LCK 318 A) 0.6	mL	
Use a transfer pipette to fill the cuvette to the brim with sample (ensure that <b>no air bubbles</b> remain in the cuvette). Close the cuvette and keep it in a <b>dark place</b> at room temperature (20 -25°C).		
Check the cuvette for a red coloration after <b>30</b> , <b>45</b> and <b>60</b> minutes.		

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#### Evaluation

If, after **one hour**, **no reddish coloration** of the sludge "flakes" is visible, in most cases the sludge has reached the "**technical aerobic stabilization limit"**. If the sludge is insufficiently stabilized, a clearly discernible red coloration often appears after just **30 minutes**, or after **60 minutes** at most.

#### **Method** I

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#### Applies to all types of photometer

#### Sludge activity (TTC) Screening

**Concerning the evaluation** In the sludge activity measurement mode (TTC SA) the result is shown in *ug formazan*.

This result must be related to the total solids.

#### Calculating the biochemical activity As:

Concentration of formazan ( $\mu$ g): C1 = Measurement result Concentration of activated sludge (mg): C2 = V x TS ; V = 4.3 mL

Sludge activity  $A_s = \frac{\mu g \text{ formazan}}{mg \text{ sludge total solids}} = \frac{C1}{C2}$ 

- **TS** = Total solids content (g/L)
- V = Volume of active sludge (mL)
- **A**<sub>s</sub> = Activity of the sludge expressed in μg formazan, represented by 1 mg sludge total solids

<ol> <li>The total solids content is determined at 105°C.</li> <li>The total organic solids (oTS) can also be used as a reference variable.</li> </ol>			
Pipette into the syringe extension (diagrams A + B)			
Activated sludge sample	4.3 mL		
Buffer solution A (LCK 318 A)	0.5 mL		
Transfer contents <b>free of air bubbles</b> into the syringe, remove the syringe extension and close the syringe. Invert a few times and place in the reaction tube stand. Incubate for <b>1 hour</b> at constant room temperature $(20 - 25^{\circ}C)$ . Remove cap and screw on the membrane filter (LCW 904) <b>(diagrams C + D)</b> .			
Filter the incubated sample, discard the filtrate and wipe off any water drops adhering to the membrane filter ( <i>diagram E</i> ).			
Screw the adapter <b>loosely</b> onto the bottle containing solution B (LCK 318 B) and remove the cap. Screw the syringe with the membrane filter onto the bottle. <b>Slowly</b> draw solution B (LCK 318 B) through the membrane filter into the syringe until it reaches the <b>4.6 mL</b> mark. Leave to stand for <b>10 min (diagrams F + G)</b> .			
Filter the contents of the syringe <i>carefully</i> into the sample cuvette. Close the cuvette, invert a few times and evaluate. Close the bottle containing solution B (LCK 318 B) securely after use <i>(diagram H)</i> .			

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#### Applies to all types of photometer

## Sludge activity (TTC) screening

Procedure for determining residual activity – TTC RA –

#### Principle

The composition of wastewater can significantly influence the biochemical activity of sludge. The following method is suitable for determining the change in the relative biochemical sludge activity (dehydrogenase activity = DHA) with wastewater samples in less than **2 hours**. The result can be used to assess wastewater, as wastewater can change the biochemical activity of sludge.

#### Sample preparation

The COD values of the analysed water samples should roughly correspond to the ratio between the values of the inflow and those of the *biological stage*, otherwise the sample must be diluted with the supernatant water of the aeration tank.

Method II

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## Applies to all types of photometer

## Sludge activity (TTC) Screening

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#### Concerning the evaluation

The evaluation is carried out in the residual activity measurement mode (TTC RA). The measurement result is expressed as percentage residual activity relative to the reference value. The reference value is documented together with the absolute absorbance.

#### **Evaluating the results**

The "biological" scatter of the method is ± 10%. It is advisable to carry out a double determination. Results of less than 80% residual activity relative to the reference value indicate that the wastewater sample inhibits sludge activity. Further dilutions can be carried out to determine the concentration at which the wastewater sample no longer inhibits sludge activity. Inhibiting substances may be heavy metals (e.g. copper Cu<sup>2+</sup>) or intermediate substances formed during the biological purification process (e.g. nitrite NO<sup>2-</sup>). Wastewater samples with a low COD content may seem to inhibit sludge activity, but in this case the observed effects are due to nutrient deficiency. In this case the supernatant liquid of the reference cuvette is diluted in line with the COD load of the sample. Analysed nutrient-rich wastewater samples may cause an increase in residual activity of more than 120%. The total solids content of the activated sludge is not taken into account in the relative determination.

#### Analytical quality assurance

The active sludge must exhibit sufficient activity. Standard substances can be included in the evaluation of activity changes. Increases or decreases in residual activity can be checked with these substances to ensure that results are not falsely interpreted. The active sludge can be tested with a standard inhibitor (e.g. nitrite). Instead of the sample, 2.8 mL supernatant liquid and 1.0 mL nitrite standard (1000 mg/L) are used. The residual activity should be  $50\% \pm 20$ .

#### Note

If the sludge is to be used for a long period of time, it is advisable to use the **Dilution Water Set LZC 901**. Transfer about *500 mL* activated sludge from the aeration tank to the vessel and aerate it.

Method II

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#### Applies to all types of photometer

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	Allow the activated sludge to settle in a 25 m cylinder for <b>30 min</b> . After <b>30 min</b> use a transfer pipette to transfe liquid into a glass beaker.	Ũ	
	Pipette into the first syringe extension (diagr	ams A + B)	
	Reference cuvette solution: Activated sludge suspension Supernatant liquid Buffer solution A (LCK 318 A)	0.5 mL 3.8 mL 0.5 mL	
	Pipette into the second syringe extension (di	Pipette into the second syringe extension (diagrams A + B)	
	Sample cuvette solution: Activated sludge suspension Sample Buffer solution A (LCK 318 A)	0.5 mL 3.8 mL 0.5 mL	
	Transfer contents <b>free of air bubbles</b> into the syringe, remove the syringe extension and close the syringe. Invert a few times and place in the reaction tube stand. Incubate for <b>1</b> hour at constant room temperature $(20 - 25^{\circ}C)$ . Remove cap and screw on the membrane filter (LCW 904) (diagrams $C + D$ ).		
	Filter the incubated sample, discard the filtrate and wipe off a water drops adhering to the membrane filter ( <i>diagram E</i> ).		
	Screw the adapter <i>loosely</i> onto the bottle containing solution B (LCK 318 B) and remove the cap. Screw the syringe with the membrane filter onto the bottle. <i>Slowly</i> draw solution B (LCK 318 B) through the membrane filter into the syringe until it reaches the <i>4.6 mL</i> mark. Leave to stand for <i>10 min (diagrams F + G)</i> .		
	Filter the contents of the syringe <i>carefully</i> into Close the cuvette, invert a few times and evaluat containing solution B (LCK 318 B) securely after	ate. Close the bottle	

#### Data table

#### 02/07 LP2W TTC SA • F<sub>1</sub> = 0 • F<sub>2</sub> = 83 • K = -1 TTC RA • Std-Conc.: 100 CADAS 30/30S/50/50S 02/07 **TTC SA** • $\lambda$ : 478 nm • Pro.: 1 • F<sub>1</sub> = 0 • F<sub>2</sub> = 79 • K = -3.800 **TTC RA** • $\lambda$ : 478 nm • Pro.: 3 • F<sub>1</sub> = 0 • F<sub>2</sub> = 99.91 • K = 0 ISIS 6000/9000 02/07 **TTC SA** • λ: 500 nm • Pro.: 1 • F<sub>1</sub> = 0 • F<sub>2</sub> = 85 • K = -4.483 **TTC RA** • $\lambda$ : 500 nm • Pro.: 3 • F<sub>1</sub> = 0 • F<sub>2</sub> = 99.96 • K = 0 CADAS 100 / $\geq$ LPG 210 02/07 **TTC SA** • λ: 478 nm • F<sub>1</sub> = 79 • K = -1.001 **TTC RA** • λ: 478 nm • F<sub>1</sub> = 99.91 • K = 0 CADAS 200 Barcode / Basis / Combimodule 02/07 TTC SA • E1W1 • C1 = E1\*F1-F2 • W1 = 478 nm • F1 = 77 • F2 = 4.386 TTC RA • E1W1.(M.E2W1) • C1 = E2\*F1/E1 • W1 = 478 nm F1 = 99.98 • F2 = 0

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