This study investigated the effect of adding glycerol/biodiesel waste (as an external carbon source) into a bench-scale side stream pre fermenter for volatile fatty acids (VFAs) production. VFAs are known as the most suitable carbon sources to drive phosphorus removal in enhanced biological phosphorus removal (EBPR) systems. For this reason environmental and operational conditions namely glycerol/biodiesel waste initial dosage, pH, temperature, solids retention time and mixing intensity were evaluated to increase the fermentation process' efficiency. Mixing energy had by far the greatest impact with low mixing intensity increasing VFA production. It was also observed that acidic pHs (e.g., pH=5) were consistently inhibitory to VFA production. In addition, the potential of using pure glycerol in the EBPR process was studied by determining the best location for adding glycerol in a continuous flow activated sludge system treating real wastewater but that pre fermenting the glycerol might resulted in a lower effluent P concentration.

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The public is welcome to attend.