Environmental Engineering and Management Journal

November 2018, Vol.17, No. 11, 2685-2694 http://www.eemj.icpm.tuiasi.ro/; http://www.eemj.eu



"Gheorghe Asachi" Technical University of lasi, Romania



BIOTREATMENT OF Cr(VI) - CONTAINING WASTEWATER MEDIATED BY INDIGENOUS BACTERIA

Mauricio Javier Alessandrello, Diana L. Vullo*

Chemistry Area, Science Institute, National University of General Sarmiento - CONICET, J.M. Gutierrez 1150, B1613GSX, Los Polvorines, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Abstract

Indigenous *Pseudomonas veronii* 2E, *Klebsiella oxytoca* P2 and *Klebsiella ornithinolityca* 1P were tested as catalysts for the transformation of Cr(VI) to Cr(III) for Cr(VI)-containing wastewater biotreatments. The Cr(VI) biotransformation was assayed during bacterial growth and by using pre-grown quiescent cells. Proof of the unsuitability of a biotreatment based on Cr(VI)-reduction during bacterial growth was found: the reduction rate and the maximum Cr(VI) concentration able to be reduced were too low. On the other hand, high density suspensions of pre-grown quiescent cells presented the highest reduction rates, especially in the presence of an electron donor. The most efficient strain for Cr(VI) removal was *Pseudomonas veronii* 2E. Optimal pH and temperature for the biotransformation process resulted 7 and 32°C respectively. The maximum initial reduction rate obtained in these conditions was 0.49 mg Cr(VI) h⁻¹ g cell dry weight⁻¹ (9.4 µmol Cr(VI) h⁻¹ g cell dry weight⁻¹). Proof of the treatment of a real Cr(VI)-containing industrial wastewater.

Key words: bioremediation, Cr(VI)-biotransformation, industrial wastewater biotreatment, Pseudomonas veronii

Received: September, 2014; Revised final: February, 2015; Accepted: February, 2015; Published in final edited form: November 2018

^{*} Author to whom all correspondence should be addressed: e-mail: dvullo@ungs.edu.ar; Phone: +541144697542; Fax: +541144697501