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Detection of antibacterial substances regarding the residues in raw milk

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SUMMARY

- A present research summarises the monitoring data collected from raw milk samples regarded the presences of antibacterial residues from veterinary medicines products that are used in living animals. Antibacterial substances have a wide use in the treatment of diseases in domestic animals for the therapeutic purposes, mastitis is the most common disease of dairy cows.

- Usage of antibiotics have the positive effects, but misused of their amount lead causing serious risk for public health, such as antibiotic resistance, allergic reactions, and damage of digestive microflora.

- Regarding this issue the competent authority for food safety, according to the

96/23/E
37/2/2010/
(B1).
a
2015 .
86
ELISA
, 60
30.3%
69.7%
, 26
:
, ELISA,

- law requirements and standards
- undertook the appropriate measures.
- Competent Authority Drafts and implementing National Residue Monitoring Program under Council directive 96/23/EC, for residues monitoring and Regulation 37/2/2010/EC
- on establishing allowed maximum limits for residues were the antibacterial substances (group B1) are part of it.
-
- The aim of the work is to monitor and determine the presence of antibacterial substances – Aminoglycoside's, Beta – Lactams, Tetracycline's and Fluoroquinolones in bovine in milk in order to provide a safe milk for consumers, misuse antibiotics, accuracy of laboratory methods in detection of antibacterial substances.

During the first half of the year 2015, 86 milk samples were tested with ELISA as a competitive test. Out of 86 samples, 54 samples or 62.8 % were not in compliance, and 32 samples or 37.2 % were in compliance. Concluding for more monitoring programs and samples to be collected for coming years in suspected farms.

Key words: antibiotic residues, ELISA, milk

INTRODUCTION

- Antimicrobial agents as chemical substances which kill or inhibit the microorganism are widely used in dairy cattle farms for therapy and infective disease prevention (Mitchell et al., 1998). Inappropriate administration of antibiotic can disrupted the balance between benefits and non-benefits of using, which resulted with substance residues primary in milk and all another one dairy products (WHO/FAO/CAC, 1990).
- The main consequences are promote and development of antimicrobial resistance,
 - reduced the capacity of immune system,
- (Mitchell et al., 1998).
- (WHO/FAO/CAC, 1990).

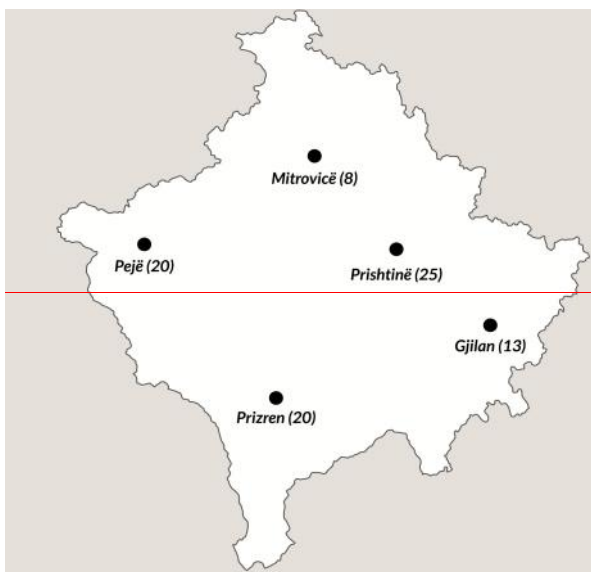
<p>(WHO, 2011).</p>	<p>side role in the digestive system (WHO, 2011).</p>
<p>(Stolker et al., 2007).</p>	<p>In order to prevent the potential adverse needed a strong national policy to prevent or reducing unnecessary administration related the occurrence of the development of antimicrobial resistance and the spread of resistant bacteria, including food chain what's can cause serious health consequences in animals (Stolker et al., 2007).</p>
<p>96/23/E</p>	<p>European Community and third countries health authorities establishes limits levels of these substances in raw materials and foodstuffs and it is important undertaking all measures in international level of reaction.</p>
<p>(NRCP) (MRLs) () 37/2010 () 2377/90 (DG-Sante EC.)</p>	<p>Legal basis Directive 96/23/EC lay down the requirements in the relation to the planning and supervising National Residue Control Plans (NRCP) for live animals and food product. The maximum residue limits (MRLs) for residues of veterinary drugs in animal tissues entering in human food chain is governed by Commission Regulation (EU) No 37/2010. This regulation repealing the Council Regulation (EEC) 2377/90 and it amendments (DG-Sante EC.)</p>
<p>(Mitchell et al., 1998).</p>	<p>Therefore, accurate detection of low levels of antimicrobial drug residues in milk is of great importance for the dairy industry and also for farmers, to ensure that contaminated milk from individual cows is not consigned to the bulk tank (Mitchell et al., 1998).</p>
<p>(CAC/RCP 38-1993).</p>	<p>Marketing authorisation, sale, manufacture, distribution of the antibiotics has the important role. Overall use of antimicrobial agent's veterinarians should consultate the legislation and Code of Practice for Control of the Use the Veterinary Medicine Drugs (CAC/RCP 38-1993).</p>

Surveillance programmes should be harmonised between authorities and professionals to exchange the information.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The 86 milk samples were collected for testing against antibacterial substances in first half of 2015. The samples were collected according to Standard Operating Procedure Requirements on sampling according to the National Residue Control Plan (NRCP), at milk production farms, milk collection points and milk production establishment's in five regions (Peja (20), Prishtina (25), Prizren (20), Gjilani (13) and Mitrovica (8)) shown in Figure 1. Samples were stored at 4-8 °C, and each sample were divided in 5 subsamples.

86-
2015
(NRCP),
(20), (20), (13) (25),
(8), (20), (13) 1.
4-8 °
5



1.
Fig. 1. Number of samples collected by regions

ELISA - ELISA Test kits, for
(, - (- Aminoglycosides (Neomycin, Gentamycin
, - (G), - and Streptomycin), Beta – Lactams
(, - (- (Amoxicillin, Ampicillin and Penicillin G),
- Tetracycline's (Tetracycline, and

)
,
Bio Scientific.

ELISA.

(

- Oxytetracycline) and Fluoroquinolone's
- (Enrofloxacin, Norfloxacin) was provided
by Bio Scientific.

ELISA colorimetric immunoassay method is used to analyse the residues in milk. The drug has been coated in plate wells. Sample is added along the primary antibody specific for the target drug.

When the residue is present in the sample it will compete for the antibody, which prevent the antibody from binding to the drug attached to the well. Moreover, antibody targeted with peroxidase enzyme, targets the primary antibody that is complexes to the drug coated on the plate wells.

450 nm

The resulting colour intensity, after addition of substrate, show relationship with the target concentration on the sample. All the samples were read at 450nm wavelength. Materials needed to realize the test are microtiter plate reader, incubator, tissue mixer, vortex mixer, multichannel pipettes, and reagents.

Excel MAX SIGNAL Elisa
Analysis Program.

A standard logarithmic curve can be built by plotting the mean relative absorbance vs. each reference standard concentration, which standard curve then is used to calculate samples. For this part Excel MAX SIGNAL Elisa Analysis Programme.

Sample preparation

Sample preparation is based on the Fluriquinolone ELISA test kit manual. 1ml of raw milk is centrifuged at 4000 x g for 5 min the layer of the fat is discard. 200µL of the remaining part is mixed with 800µL of 35% methanol as Extraction Buffer. 50 µL of the dilution sample is used for well for the assay.

. 1 ml
4000
5 min,

ELISA

g
200 µL
800 µL

35%
50 µL

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The objective of this paper work is to monitor and analyse the residual levels of antibacterial substances in raw bovine milk. A total 86 milk samples were subject of testing, among the 86 samples tested 54 were in non-compliant (62.79%) , of these 12/20 (60.00%) in Peja region, 18/25 (72.00 %) in Prishtina region, 12/20 (60.00 %) in Prizren region, 8/13 (61.53%) in Gjilan region and 4/8 (50.00 %) in Mirovica region (Figure 2).

86
54 (62.79%)
12/20 (60,00%)
18/25 (72.00%)
12/20 (60,00%)
8/13 (61,53%)
4/8 (50,00%)
(2).

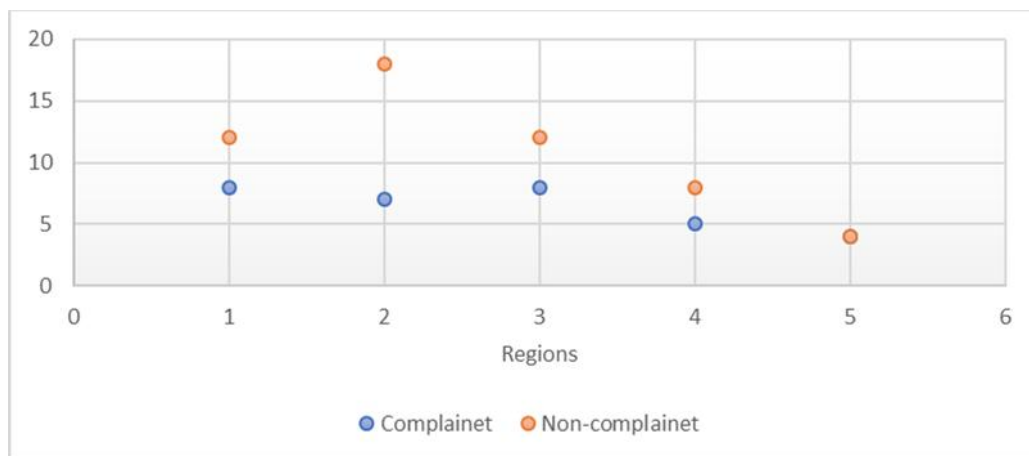
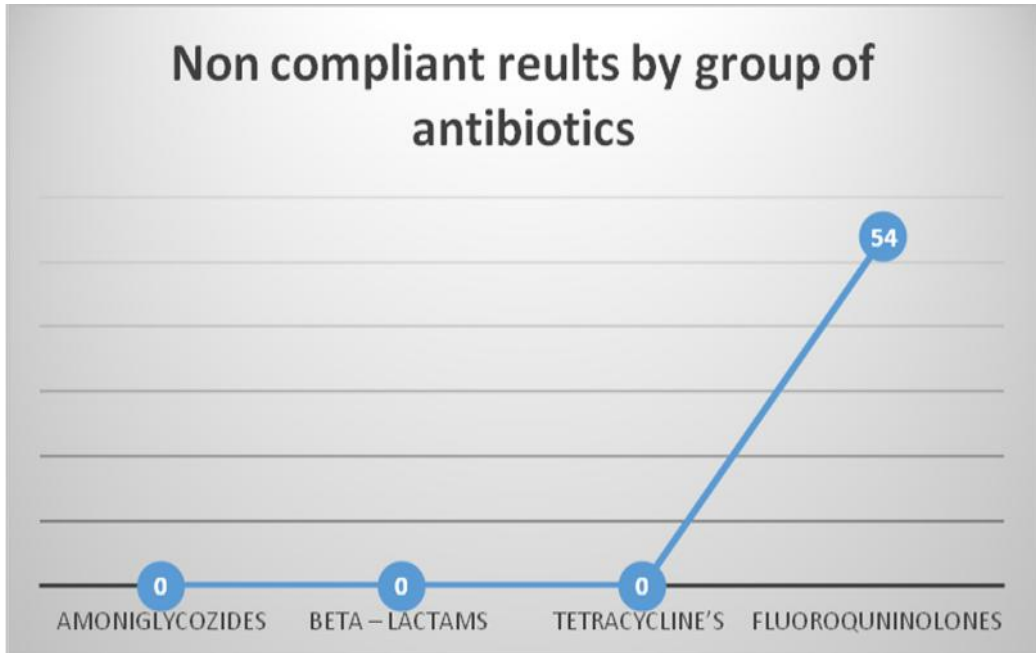


Fig. 2. Comparison between compliant and non-compliant results by regions 1 – Peja, 2 – Prishtina, 3 – Prizren, 4 – Gjilan, 5 – Mitrovica

Hernandez-Arteseros et al., (2002).
µg/kg 18,33 µg/kg. MRL
() 37/2010

The non-compliant results shown that the only antimicrobial present was fluoroquinolone's (norfloxacin) Figure 3, samples were read based on the method described by Hernandez-Arteseros et al., (2002). The values of norfloxacin were in the range from 0.66 µg/kg to 18.33 µg/kg. The MRL for norfloxacin is not define in Commission Regulation (EU) No 37/2010, the presence of Fluoroquinolone's (norfloxacin) in milk is forbidden. The other antibacterial substances and other fluoroquinolone's shown below the MRLs defined in



. 3.

Fig. 3. Number of non-compliant results by group of antibiotics

CONCLUSIONS

This work shows unexpected type of quinolone in raw milk. In order to prevent and to assure the food safety, competent authority shall; all positive cases sent to abroad for confirmation purposes, increase the number of official control, increase the number of samples.

VMP'S
- Authorities should strictly monitor the distribution of VMP'S among private veterinary practitioners, and adoption and implemntation of European Commision Decsion 2002/657/EC.

2002/657/

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(SBR)

Activated sludge process for dairy wastewater treatment using SBR reactor

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SUMMARY

The activated sludge process is used for wastewater treatment using aeration and a biological floc composed of bacteria and protozoa. The process parameter commonly used to characterize process design and operating conditions is the food per microorganism (biomass) (F/M) ratio.

Every system has its own optimum F/M ratio depending also on the waste water composition.

An optimal F/M ratio for a Sequencing Batch Reactor system is 0.05-0.1 kg BOD/kg MLSS/day (Biochemical Oxygen Demand / Mixed Liquid Suspended Solids), and the sludge age should be 15 to 30 day depending on the temperature.

Under these conditions, good treatment results are possible and the excess sludge to be removed can be dried on drying beds without smell problems.

() (/M).
/
/
0.05-0.1 kg /kg MLSS/ (SBR)
(
,
15 30

() 8000
 DR 2800.
 DR 2800.
 F ()
 M ()
 (MLSS)
 (SBR).
 (SBR)
 2 3
 5 m³
 (SBR), /
 MLSS, (COD),
 (BOD)

1.

Temperature and pH were measured by the thermometer and pH meter, respectively. Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) analysis was performed by the method 8000 based on DR 2800 Spectrophotometer procedure.

Phosphates, total nitrogen, nitrates, orto-phosphates and ammonium were measured by DR 2800 Spectrophotometer procedures manual. Total suspended solids and volatile suspended solids were prepared by Gravimetric method. The F was calculated by multiplying the BOD concentration by the daily hydraulic load and M was calculated by multiplying the MLSS by the content of the SBR.

The settling of the sludge in the measuring cylinder was checked carefully daily. Considering the results of the SBR system in this dairy industry, it was necessary a fraction old mineralized sludge to be removed from the system. Discharging was performed by 2 or 3 times a week, discharging about 5m³ sludge.

Key words: Sludge, SBR, F/M ratio, MLSS, COD, BOD

1. INTRODUCTION

Unpolluted water is a vital natural resource for all living organisms and it will continue to be processed and managed for being renewable. The production of waste from different activities is unavoidable but preventing pollution from domestic, industrial and agro-industrial wastes is very important to ensure a good environment and suitable for a healthy life. The food sector is one of the highest user of water and one of highest producer of wastewater.

The dairy industry is one of the most polluted of food industries. Wastewater originated from dairy industry holds

(Singh et al., 2012; Shivsharan et al., 2013).

SBR

(Henze and Comeau, 2008; Singh et al., 2012).

(United States Environmental Protection Agency Office of Water Washington DC, 1999).

SBR

: (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (Poltak 2005; Al-Rekabi et al., 2007) (1.1).

(Davies, 2005).

(Subramani and Arulalan, 2012).

15 30

0.05-0.1 kg /kg MLSS/ SBR

organic substance which are biodegradable and wastewater has to be treated before its drainage (Singh et al., 2012; Shivsharan et al., 2013).

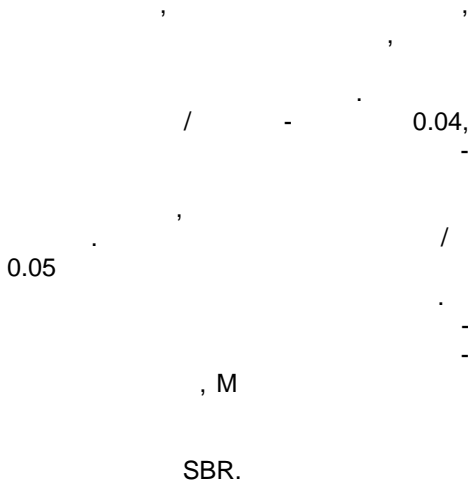
Advancement in technology has made using of SBR reactor as a suitable choice for treatment of waste water in industry. Food industry is one of major producer of wastewater with a high load organic (Henze and Comeau, 2008; Singh et al., 2012).

Those bioreactors are variation of the activated sludge process in presence of oxygen. SBR is a fill and draw activated sludge for treatment of wastewater (United States Environmental Protection Agency Office of Water Washington DC, 1999). SBRs system works accomplishing five discrete periods as are: (1) fill, (2) react (aeration), (3) settle (clarification), (4) draw (decantation of effluent) and (5) idle (Poltak, 2005; Al-Rekabi et al., 2007) (Figure 1.1).

The activated sludge process is used for wastewater treatment using aeration and a biological floc composed of bacteria and protozoa (Davies, 2005). The food to microorganism (biomass) F/M ratio is a process parameter commonly used to characterize process design and operating conditions (National Small Flows Clearing House at West Virginia University - Pipeline, 2003); (Subramani and Arulalan, 2012). Every system has its own optimum F/M ratio depending also on the waste water composition.

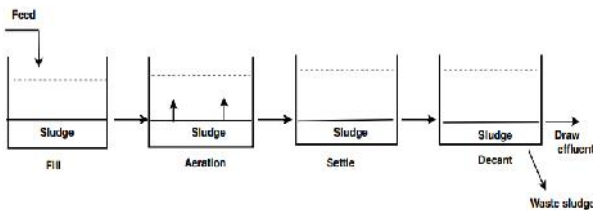
When regularly these parameters are calculated and related to the treatment results the optimum regarding this SBR can be found. An optimal F/M ratio for a SBR system is 0.05-0.1 kg BOD/kg MLSS/day, and the sludge age should be 15 to 30 day depending on the temperature (with increasing temperature the sludge age can become lower)

(Ahansazan et al., 2014).



(Ahansazan et al., 2014).

Under these conditions, good treatment results are possible and the excess sludge to be removed can be dried on drying beds without smell problems. When the F/M is lower than 0.04 the activated sludge will be mineralized by itself and disintegrate into small particle which will wash out of the system. With an F/M ratio of 0.05 the sludge is hungry enough and additional measures are not necessary. F can be calculated by multiplying the BOD concentration by the daily hydraulic load, M can be calculated by multiplying the Mixed Liquid Suspended Solid by the content of the SBR.



1.1. (Vingneswaran et al., 2007).

Fig. 1.1. Sequencing batch reactor in dairy industry (Vingneswaran et al., 2007).

2.

2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

SBR

(SBR).

Operation system in this dairy industry works using SBR reactor. SBR is a fill and draw activated sludge system for treatment of wastewater.

Wastewater is added to a batch reactor for treatment of wastewater, then comes removing of undesirable components and in the end discharge of treated water (effluent).

) SBR

The SBR reactor implanted in dairy industry uses a capacity of 240 m^3 .

240 m^3 .

During period of experiments performed, the system has worked in two cycles: first

00:40
 0.5
 8.5
 14:00
 0.5
 0.5
 12.5
 30
 10206- TNT
 835 (0.23-13.50 mg/l NO₃-N); (1.00-60.000 mg/l NO₃).
 (10209
 10210 UHR (6
 60 mg/L PO₄ 3- 2 20 mg/L 4)
 (LR (1 12 mg/l NH₃-N).
 LR (1 16 mg/L N).
 8000
 DR 2800
 / = 1.7.
 Oxitop
 Oxitop
 5210D, 1995).
 (TS)
 Owen 105 °C.
 (TSS)
 (Zhang et
 al., 2013):

cycle has started in the morning at 00:40 where settle time, decant time and fill time has lasted around 0.5 h and react time has lasted 8.5 h, whereas in the afternoon, it has started at 14:00 where settle time has lasted 0.5 h, decant time 0.5 h, fill time about 0.5 h and react time 12.5 h. The aeration has started during or directly after filling for both cycles. When the oxygen reached high concentration, the aeration was shut down, for example during 30 minutes or the air flow was reduced. The oxygen was measured by an oxygen meter, daily. Also temperature and pH meter were measured daily by the thermometer and pH meter, respectively. The determination of Nitrates was performed using 10206 –Dimethylphenol Method TNT plus 835 (0,23-13.50 mg/l NO₃-N); (1,00-60.000 mg/l NO₃). Phosphates and Orthophosphates were determined based on the Ascorbic Acid Method (Method 10209 Reactive; Method 10210 Total UHR (6 to 60 mg/L PO₄³⁻ or 2 to 20 mg/L PO₄⁻ P). Determination of Ammonia in the wastewater was performed according to the Salicylate Method (LR (1 to 12 mg/L NH₃-N). The total Nitrogen was measured using Persulfate Digestion Method LR (1 to 16 mg/L N). COD parameter was performed using method 8000 based on DR 2800 Spectrophotometer procedure. The ratio between COD and BOD is COD/BOD=1.7. Manometric method or Oxitop BOD was used for biochemical demand oxygen measurement. The Oxitop method is based on the measurement of pressure decrease due to the oxygen consumption by microorganisms oxidizing the organic matter (BOD measurement 5210D, 1995). Total solids (TS) are the amount of all solids, which are determined by drying a known volume of the sample in a pre-weighed Owen at 105 °C. After cooling in an exsiccator, the sample is again weighed. TSS was calculated using the following formula (Zhang et al., 2013):

$$\frac{TSS \text{ mg}}{L} = \frac{\text{average weight of filter with sample (g)} - \text{average initial weight of filter (g)}}{\text{Sample volume (L)}} \times 1000 \frac{\text{mg}}{L}$$

= 2500 mg /l
 / 1.7
 = 2500 mg/1.7 = 1500 mg/l
 = 1500 25 = 37.5 kg /
 = 25m³/
 240 m³
 MLSS 3 g/l 3 kg/m³, M
 3 kg/m³ 240 m³ = 740 kg. M = 37,5
 kg/740 kg 0,05 kg /kg
 MLSS/
 ()
 ,
 .
 ,
 MLSS:

- Many calculations have been performed during this study:
 : Calculation of F under circumstances of SBR in the dairy industry was performed in this form:
 - COD influent = 2500 mg COD/l
 : COD/BOD ratio is about 1,7
 BOD influent=2500 mg COD/1,7=1500 mg BOD/l
 - Hydraulic load = 25 m³/day
 F = 1500 X 25 = 37,5 kg BOD/day
 Size of SBR is 240 m³
 - When MLSS is 3 gr/l or 3 kg/m³, M is 3 kg/m³ x 240 m³ = 740 kg. F/M = 37,5 kg/740 kg is about 0.05 kg BOD/kg MLSS/day.
 - Sludge volume index shows the control of the system if it is good or bad and how much sludge has to be returned to the aeration tank and how much to take it out from the system.
 - SVI was calculated using the ratio between volume of settled sludge and MLSS:

$$SVI = \frac{\text{volume of settled sludge } \left(\frac{ml}{l}\right) \times 1000}{MLSS \left(\frac{mg}{l}\right)}$$

3.

SBR
 (3.1 - 3.8),
 ,
 .
 (3.2, 3.4 3.6).
 (-).
 .
 0.5 kg kg
 0.5 37.5 kg

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

- Considering the results of the SBR system in this dairy industry (Figure 3.1 - 3.8), we concluded about presence of a fraction old mineralized sludge in the system which was needed to be removed.
 - The settle sludge in the measuring cylinder was checked carefully (figure.3.2, 3.4 and 3.6). The settle sludge helps to understand if there is any part of fast settling sludge from another color (darker). The excess sludge production depends on the BOD load. Sludge production is about 0,5 kg sludge per kg BOD.
 - In this case 0.5 x 37,5 kg means about 20

20 kg/

100, 2 m³

kg

100 (3.2, 3.4 3.6).

2 3 5 m³.

- 20

MLSS SBR (240x4 gr MLSS/l = 960

kg,)

SBR kg MLSS. MLSS

3 gr/l.

, MLSS

3.1, 3.3 3.5.

10

6.5 mg O₂/l

10 2.1 mg O₂/l.

5.2 mg O₂

x 6 (10 (5.2 - 2.1) x 240 (SBR)

) = 4.5 kg O₂/h.

kg/h 4.5

20 30 kg /

(10)

kg/day sludge was produced. When the SVI is about 100, daily about 2m³ sludge after settling has to be withdrawn from the system. It's very important removing of sludge from the system. The basic rule is, when the sludge is not removed enough, it will be removed from the system with the effluent and causes a high COD of the effluent. We started to remove 20 kg sludge daily, to reach the SVI of about 100 (Figure 3.2, 3.4, and 3.6). Discharging was performed by 2 or 3 times a week, discharging about 5m³. Sludge age has to be about or less than 20 days. It can be calculated dividing the amount of MLSS in the SBR (about 240x 4 gr MLSS/l = 960 kg, based on the results) by the kg MLSS daily removed. MLSS in the SBR should be about 3 gr/l. In summer, when the BOD load is higher, the MLSS can be proportional increased.

The oxygen concentration was calculated daily as it is shown in figures 3.1, 3.3 and 3.5. The oxygen consumption per hour was calculated by measurement of oxygen during aeration, after stopping aeration and after 10 minutes of stopping aeration. O₂ concentration was about 6,5 mg O₂/l during aeration, after stopping, its concentration was 5,2 mg O₂/l and after 10 minutes was 2,1 mg O₂/l. This means the oxygen consumption at that moment was (5,2 - 2,1) x 240 (volume SBR) x 6(10 minutes) = around 4,5 kg O₂/ h. This means also that about 4,5 kg/h BOD was removed. Based on a few COD tests in the influent, the BOD load was about 20 to 30 kg BOD/day. So we assumed that at that moment the BOD load was higher than during the period before. When the BOD loads increases, the oxygen consumption increases and the oxygen concentration decreases if the biomass is vital and active.

A measure of the oxygen concentration directly after stopping aeration and after a certain period (for example 10 minutes) helps to gain insight into the oxygen consumption and the BOD removal

1100 mg/l (3.7).
 2500 mg/l
 2500 mg/l
 MLSS 3 g/l.
 (1100 mg COD/l) MLSS
 MLSS = 1,5 g/l.
 MLSS
 3.1 SBR
 SBR
 H₂S
 3.1.1.
 H₂S
 H₂S,
 O₂
Thiobacillus
 SO₄
 H₂S SBR,
 H₂S
 (SBR
)
 H₂S

capacity of the system. From the result, COD influent is very low about 1100 mg/l (Figure 3.7).

This is half of the COD load regarding on the amount of 2500 mg/l. When the COD is 2500 mg/l time, we get a desired MLSS of 3 gr/l. In this situation (1100 mg COD/l) means MLSS should be half of that around MLSS = 1,5 g/l. The point is that in winter the BOD load is much lower than in summer, which means that also the MLSS has to be much lower.

3.1 Smell problem in SBR system

During this study, the smell problem was noticed in SBR reactor. Sources of smell problem in the reactor may be caused by H₂S odor, by Ammonium presence as the results show the level of ammonium has been high or may be by high concentration of sulfates.

3.1.1. Smell problems caused by H₂S

It can be typically H₂S odor when the amount of O₂ in the system is not enough and maybe some parts of the tank were in anaerobic conditions. Low O₂ favors proliferation of anaerobic bacteria *Thiobacillus* and subsequent sulfide generation. To avoid this problem we must check regularly O₂, SO₄⁻ analysis, to look if some parts in aeration system are blocked, or increasing of turbulence/air into system. Regarding H₂S in gas phase SBR, if there is H₂S present in the system, it will always be emitted in the aeration system.

A good oxygen transfer from gas to liquid phase (because of a high oxygen concentration in the SBR during aeration) means also a very good transfer of H₂S from the liquid phase to the gas phase.

Whenever we want to be sure where sulfide is produced in the system, we have to measure it in the liquid phase.

Hach-Lange

3 SBR 10

H₂S

H₂S SBR.

3.1.2.

3.1, 3.3 3.5), 5% (= 8)

50 mg/l (3.8),
600 g

5 mg/m³
7,

3.1.3.

(180 mg/l),

5 mg/l,

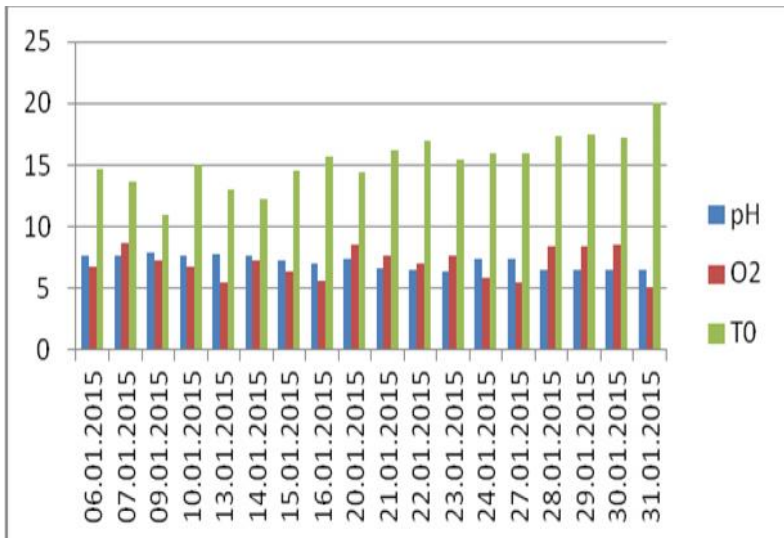
Using Hach-Lange cuvettes is possible to analyze sulfide in the liquid phase. It was possible to be present some H₂S in the system. The water retention time in the SBR is more than 10 days and in a total mixed system takes around 3 times of retention time to have a substantial part of the H₂S of being washed out. It is also possible that there is still some H₂S present in a bad ventilated spot under the cover of the SBR.

3.1.2. Smell problems caused by Ammonium

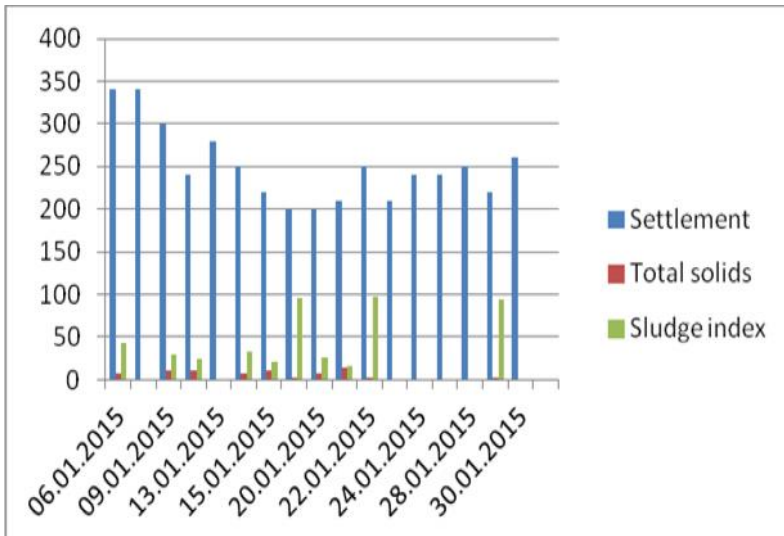
When the pH is high (pH=8) (Figure 3.1, 3.3 and 3.5) about 5% of the ammonium is converted in ammonia that will be emitted. When the ammonium concentration is around 50 mg/l (Figure 3.8), it causes 600 gr of ammonia being emitted out of the aeration tank. Ammonia will cause smell problems when the concentration is more than 5 mg/m³ in air. When the pH is about 7 there is no any significant emission of ammonia.

3.1.3. Smell problems caused by sulfate concentration

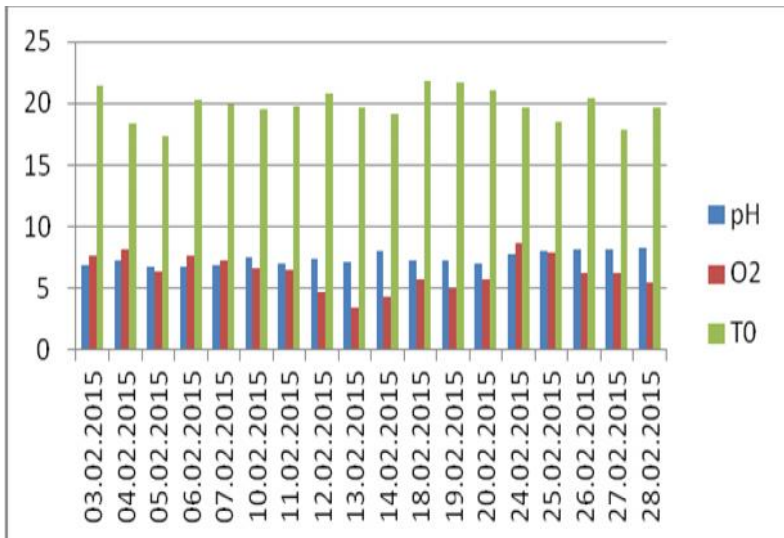
If the concentration of sulfate is high (around 180 mg/l) can be an issue of causing smell problems. The sulfate presence in the aeration tank could be because of the oxygen concentration was always more than 5 mg/l, but in the fat removal tank an anaerobic situation could be a causer, probably. If the scum and settlement are not removed regularly from the fat removal tank, it is possible that sulfate reducing organism will grow there and produce sulfide. In this case not only the scum and sediments are relevant but it is know that the responsible bacteria will be concentrated as a slime layer at the walls of the system. So besides removal of the scum and sediments also the wall has to be cleaned.



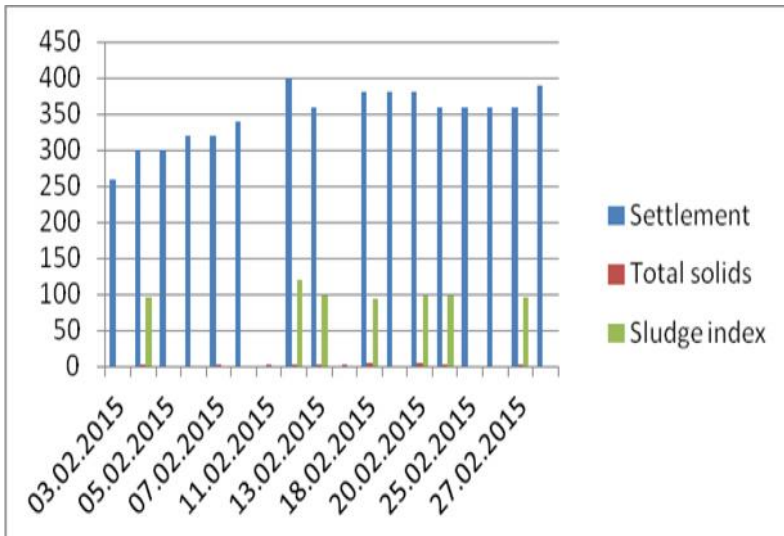
3.1. ()
Fig. 3.1. Measured parameters in aeration tank (First month)



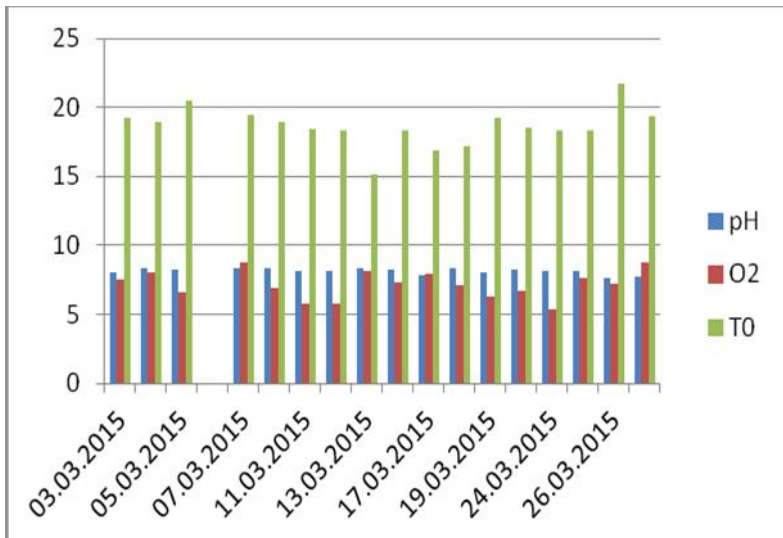
3.2. ()
Fig. 3.2. Measured parameters taken during aeration step (First Month)



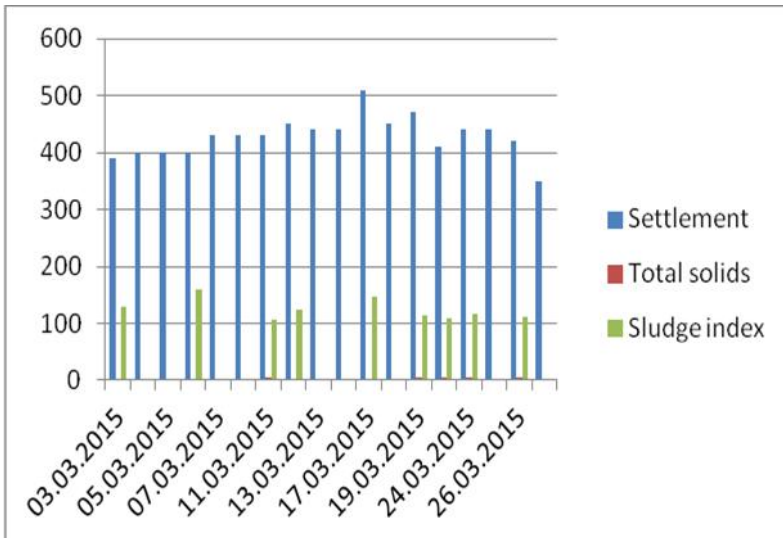
3.3. ()
 Fig. 3.3. Measured parameters in aeration tank (Second Month)



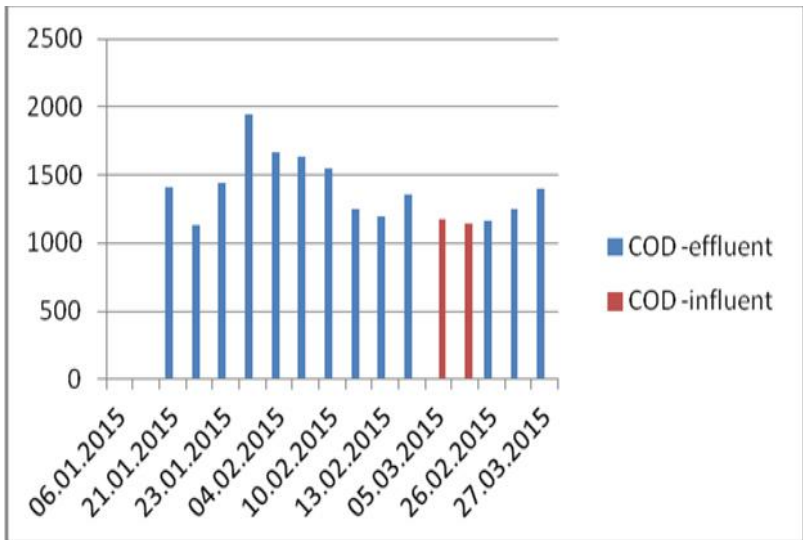
3.4. ()
 Fig. 3.4. Measured parameters taken during aeration step (Second month)



3.5. ()
 Fig. 3.5. Measured parameters in aeration tank (third month)

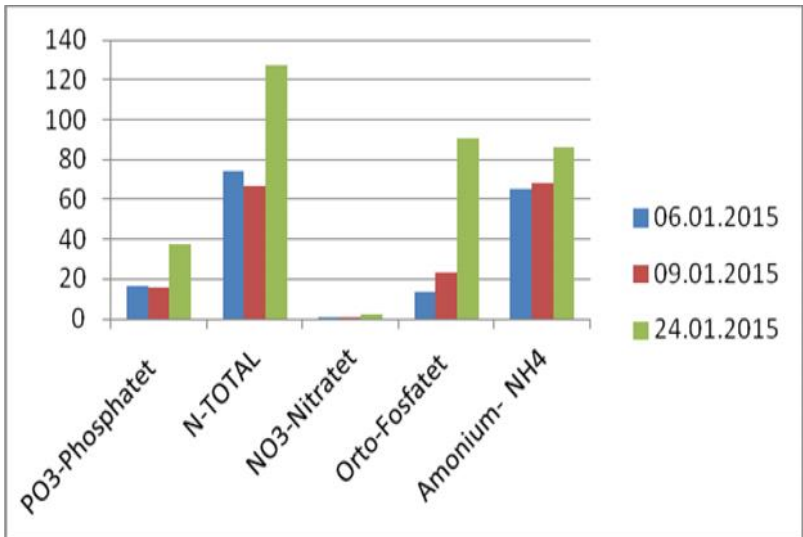


3.6. ()
 Fig. 3.6. Measured parameters taken during aeration step (third month)



. 3.7.

Fig. 3.7. Chemical oxygen demand measured before and after treatment of wastewater



. 3.8.

Fig. 3.8. Analyzed parameters after treatment of wastewater (effluent)

4.

10 mg/l.

4. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results, it can be concluded that there is oxygen consumption. If there is no oxygen consumption the oxygen concentration will be about 10 mg/l. It means, there is a biological activity. It's very important to perform the calculations about how sludge must return to the system and how much sludge must be wasted. Based on it we can decide how much sludge must leave in other tank to make microorganisms "hungry" and time to time should be injected into the system.

It is important the microscopic examination because it can help to characterize the quality of the sludge. It can also be helpful to watch carefully the settling process in the measuring cylinder. Measurement of oxygen concentration directly after stopping aeration and after a certain period (for example 10 minutes) helps to gain insight into the oxygen consumption and the BOD removal capacity of the system.

Even though dairy industry is big polluters, the process of wastewater treatment on this sector can be reached successfully, using the right method for each parameter.

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Determination of heavy metals in hen's eggs in Kosovo

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SUMMARY

Eggs are a nutrient rich food containing proteins, lipids, minerals, and vitamins. They are also enriched with metals. Nutritional values of the egg depend on the foods consumed by chickens. One of great important factor is the sanitary hygiene control in eggshell places.

The aim of this work was quantification of heavy metals in eggs based on the role, effect of heavy metals and the possibility of their presence on eggs. We have analyzed: lead (Pb), zinc (Zn) and copper (Cu) amounts on eggs taken in different places in Kosovo.

Too little or too much of those heavy metals can be harmful. To realize those experiments, we have used two methods: theoretical methods used for taken information about egg as a product, egg sources, egg hygiene, and egg quality; and experimental method. Experiments

AGRO VET.

"Kon Soni".

2016 . (),

().

"Optima 2100 dv".

1.

1970 .

20

(,) ,

2011; Islam et al., 2014).

have been obtained in Certified Laboratory AGRO VET.

Eggs have been taken in different villages in Kosovo; two samples taken from Suhodolli village part of Mitrovica city, two samples taken in Prelez i Jerlive village part of Ferizaj city and two industrial eggs taken in "Kon Soni" company.

Those samples were taken in different time. The first samples were taken in May 2016 (first period), while the second samples were taken in December 2017 (second period). The measurement of heavy metals amounts were obtained using spectrometer device "Optima 2100 dv".

Results have shown the values of Copper and Zinc match of standard values for all eggs samples taken in three different sources in Kosovo whereas the value of Lead has been higher than permissible limit of lead in eggs.

Key words: eggs, copper, lead and zinc

1. INTRODUCTION

Fresh eggs are very important nutritious food in human diet and nutrient rich food containing proteins, lipids, minerals, and vitamins. During the last decades, the global production of eggs has been grown. In 1970, the USA was the greatest place of eggs production. China as well increased the egg production over 20 times in the same period time with USA. The major places of egg production are China, USA, India, Japan and Mexico. The hen's industry is one of largest sector of agriculture in the world and it is increasing as industry in Kosovo also. The egg consumption is in the form of table eggs and processed into egg products (liquid, frozen and dried egg products) and eggs are used as ingredients in various food applications (Siddiqui et al., 2011; Islam et al., 2014).

(Mg)

(Ca), (Cu), (Zn), (Fe)

(Cd) (Pb)

(Hashish et al., 2012; Basha et al., 2013; Khan et al., 2016; Ahmed et al., 2017)

(Tchounwou et al., 2012).

(Sobeih et al., 2011; Ardakani, 2017).

(Sobeih et al., 2011; Chowdhury et al., 2012).

Eggs are also enriched with metals. Metallic elements play a variety role in all living organisms such as structural, components of control mechanisms (e.g. in nerves and muscles) and enzyme activator. Trace metals such as copper (Cu), zinc (Zn), calcium (Ca), iron (Fe) and magnesium (Mg) are essential because those play a definitive role in the internal mechanisms regulating vital biological processes and are toxic when taken in excess of requirements. Non-essential metals as are lead (Pb) and cadmium (Cd) are toxic even in low amount (Hashish et al., 2012; Basha et al., 2013; Khan et al., 2016; Ahmed et al., 2017)

Heavy metals normally get into the environment through fossil fuels combustion and unplanned waste management. The chickens are exposed to heavy metals by feed intake and those metals are passed through chicken eggs. Pollution of global environment with heavy metals increases possibility of food stuffs being contaminated with heavy metals and amongst them eggs which are an important part of human's diet (Tchounwou et al., 2012).

Lead causes poison into metabolic system and it is a neurotoxin that binds essential enzymes and several other cellular components and inactivates them. The symptoms of lead posion are haemopoietic, nervous, gastrointestinal and renal systems (Sobeih et al., 2011; Ardakani, 2017). Zinc's role is very important in immune function, protein synthesis, wound healing, DNA synthesis and cell division; consequentially it supports normal growth and development during pregnancy, childhood and adolescence, but too little or too much can be harmful (Sobeih et al., 2011; Chowdhury et al., 2012).

Its less presence in our diet causes a loss of appetite, decreased sense of taste and

smell, decreased immune function, wounds heal slowly and skin sores.

Too little zinc can also cause problems to pregnant women which cause growth retardation. Too much amounts of zinc cause stomach cramps, nausea, vomiting, anemia, damage the pancreas (Demirulus, 2013).

Copper is a fundamental trace element which plays a crucial role in hemoglobin synthesis and other enzymes functions. Both deficiency and excess of Cu in the mammalian system result in negative effects. Toxic level of Cu causes Wilson's disease (excessive accumulation of Cu in liver, brain, kidney and cornea) and Menke's disease (peculiar hair, severe mental retardation, neurological impairment and death before 3 years of age) (Sobeih et al., 2011; Chowdhury et al., 2012; Demirulus, 2013; Ahmed et al., 2017).

2013).

(Demirulus,

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2.

(Cu) : (Pb), (Zn)

AGRO VET.

2.1.

2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

Based on the role and effect of heavy metals and the possibility of their presence on eggs, the presence of heavy metals such as: lead (Pb), zinc (Zn) and copper (Cu) have been analyzed on eggs taken in different places in Kosovo.

To realize those experiments, we have used:

- Theoretical part for taking of information about egg as a product, egg sources, egg hygiene, and egg quality
- Experimental part for sample collection, and their preparation for analysis, through Certified Laboratory AGRO VET experiments have been conducted.

2.1. Sample collection

Eggs have been taken in different villages in Kosovo; two samples taken from Suhodolli village part of Mitrovica city, two samples taken in Prelez i Jerlive village part of Ferizaj city and two

Soni".
 . (),
 2017 . ()
).
 2.2.
 Teflon.
 2 ml
 (2.1),
 -
 (2.1):

industrial eggs taken in "Kon Soni" company. Those samples were taken in different time. The first samples were taken in May, 2016 (first period), while the second samples were taken in December, 2017 (second period).

2.1. Preparation of egg samples

After collection of samples, 0.5 g of every egg were weighted and were put in Teflon. 6 ml nitric acid and 2 ml peroxide hydrogen were added on samples. Teflon samples were set in microwaves (Figure 2.1) proceeded in five phases in different temperature, in different presion and in the different time. In the tables below are presented five phases of eggs activity (Table 2.1):



a)

b)

2.1.)
 2100 dv",
 Fig. 2.1. a) Microwaves and b) spectrometer device "optima 2100 dv" used for samples analysis

2.1. (2016 .) (2017 .)

Table 2.1. First period (May, 2016) and second period (December, 2017) of eggs, in different temperature and different pressure

First period (May, 2016) Second period (December, 2017)	1 Phase 1	2 Phase 2	3 Phase 3	4 Phase 4	5 Phase 5
/Temperature	145 °C	170 °C	210 °C	100 °C	100 °C
/Pressure	30 bars	30 bars	30 bars	0 bar	0 bar
/Time	5 min	10 min	15 min	10 min	10 min

3.

"Optima 2100 dv".

3.3, (3.1 3.2),

(Cu)

(Pb)

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The measurement of heavy metals amounts have been obtained using spectrometer device "Optima 2100 dv". The results for two periods are summarized in Table 3.2 and 3.3 and are presented in two diagrams (Figure 3.1 and 3.2) which show the values for each heavy metal analyzed. According to permissible limit values presented in Table 3.1, the results for Copper (Cu) and Zinc (Zn) match mostly of standard (Permissible limits) whereas the values of Lead (Pb) shows higher value than permissible limit values in two periods in all eggs samples.

3.1.

Table 3.1. Permissible limits of heavy metals in table hen eggs

/Metals	/Permissible limits (mg kg ⁻¹)
/Copper (Cu)	10
/Lead (Pb)	0.5
/Zinc (Zn)	20

/ Source: (Zmudzki and Szkoda, 1996; AL-Ashmawy, 2013).

3.1.

(, 2016) (3.2) (3.1) 1.08 mg/kg

0.95 mg/kg

0.75 mg/kg,

(2017 .) (3.3) (3.2) 1.10

mg/kg,

0.96 mg/kg 1.01 mg/kg.

3.2. (Pb)

3.1. Copper

The value of Copper in the first period (May, 2016) (Table 3.2) and (Figure 3.1) has been 1.08 mg/kg for industrial eggs, whereas for eggs samples taken in Ferizaj and in Mitrovica has been 0.95 mg/kg and 0.75 mg/kg, respectively. In the second period (December, 2017), (Table 3.3) and (Figure 3.2), the values of C pper for industrial eggs have been 1.10 mg/kg, whereas for eggs taken in Ferizaj and Mitrovica the values has been 0.96 mg/kg and 1.01 mg/kg respectively.

3.2. Lead (Pb)

The value of Lead in all eggs samples taken in each place has exceeded the recommended threshold of

:
 , 10,8 mg/kg
 (2016 .)
 10,9 mg/kg
 2017 .).
 , 0,83 mg/kg
 0,95 mg / kg
 .) (3.2) (3.1),
 (2017 .),
 (3.3) (3.2),
 Pb 0,89 mg/kg
 0,95 mg/kg.
 9-10%
 ,
 .
 60%, 20% 30%.
 3.3.
 . (2016 .),
 3.2 3.1,
 11.90 mg/kg ,
 12.2 mg/kg.
 ,
 13.38 mg/kg
 14.13 mg/kg.
 (2017 .)
 "Kon
 Soni",
 12.2 mg/kg, 13.61 mg/kg 14.51
 mg/kg (3.3) (3.2).

lead in the eggs in both cases: first and second period. Industrial eggs have shown a very high level of lead presence, 10.8 mg/kg in first period (May, 2016) and 10.9 mg/kg in second phase (December, 2017). The values of eggs taken from village of Ferizaj and village of Mitrovica have been 0.83 mg/kg and 0.95 mg/kg respectively, in the first period (May, 2016) (Table 3.2) and (Figure 3.1) whereas in the second period (December, 2017) presented in (Table 3.3) and (Figure 3.2) the values of Pb have been 0.89 mg/kg and 0.95 mg/kg. The level of Lead in industrial eggs has been 9-10% higher than in eggs samples originated from village of Ferizaj and village of Mitrovica in both phases time. The level of Lead has exceeded the permissible value in each sample analyzed, increasing per 60%, 20%, and 30% respectively.

3.3. Zinc

Zinc values in each eggs samples has been in conformity of permissible value of zinc presence in the eggs. In the first period (May, 2016) presented in Table 3.2 and Figure 3.1 the industrial eggs has shown 11.90 mg/kg amount of zinc, whereas in the second period the value of zinc in industrial eggs has been 12.2 mg/kg. On the other hand, amount of zinc into eggs taken in two villages, one in Ferizaj and other village in Mitrovica have been 13.38 mg/kg and 14.13 mg/kg, respectively. In the second period (December, 2017) the values of zinc for industrial eggs "Kon Soni", Ferizaj and Mitrovica has been 12.2 mg/kg, 13.61 mg/kg and 14.51mg/kg, respectively (Table 3.3) and (Figure 3.2).

3.2. () – , 2016 . (mg/kg)

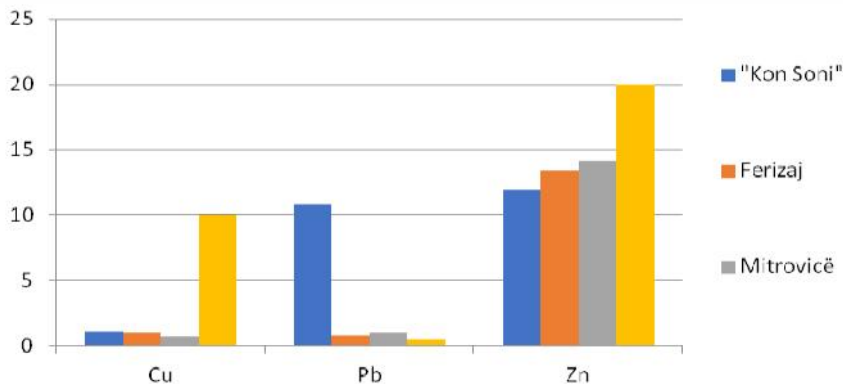
Table 3.2. The content of heavy metals (mg/kg of raw material) in egg samples (first phase) – May, 2016

/Parameters mg/kg	/Unit	/Method	/Industrial "Kon Soni"	/Ferizaj	/Mitrovica
Cu	mg/kg	EPA-6010C	1.08	0.95	0.75
Pb		BS EN 13804 BS EN 13805 BS EN 13806 BS EN 13803	10.8	0.83	0.95

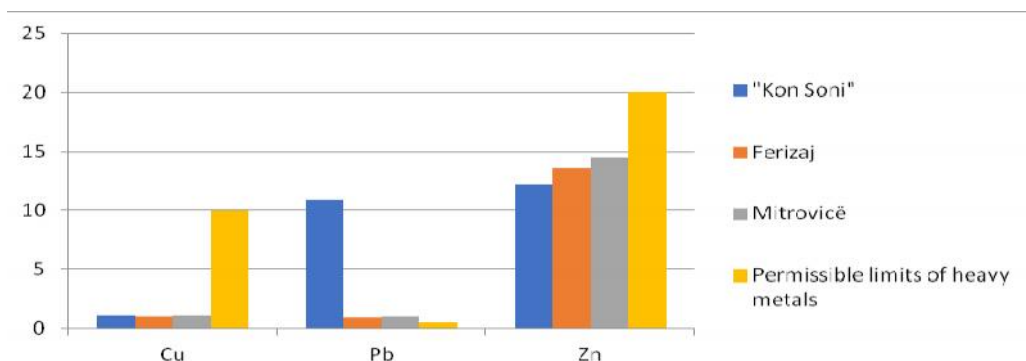
3.3. () – 2017 . (mg/kg)

Table 3.3. The content of heavy metals (mg/kg of raw material) in egg samples (second phase) – December, 2017

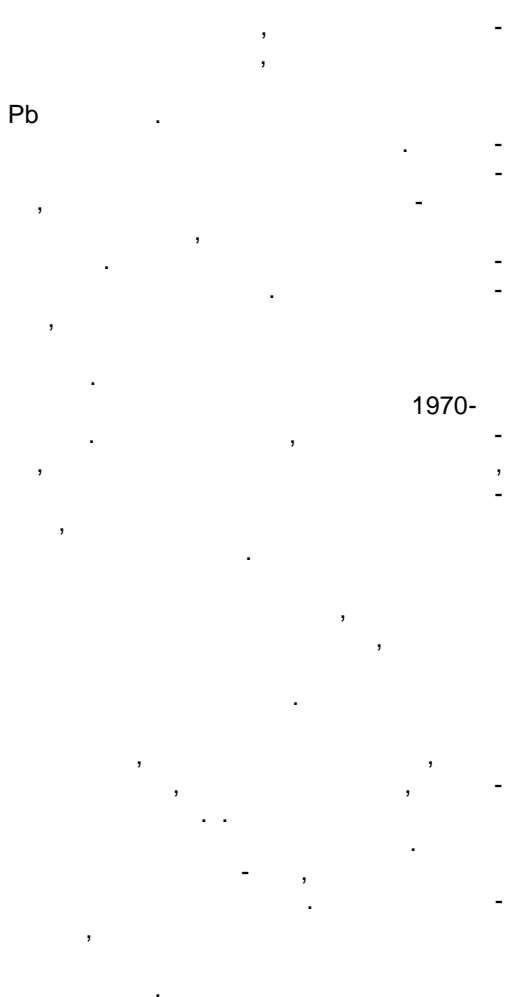
/Parameters mg/kg	/Unit	/Method	/Industrial "Kon Soni"	/Ferizaj	/Mitrovica
Cu	mg/kg	EPA-6010C	1.10	0.96	1.01
Pb		BS EN 13804 BS EN 13805	10.9	0.89	0.98
Zn		BS EN 13806 BS EN 13803	12.2	13.61	14.51



3.1. 2016 .
Fig. 3.1. Presentation of heavy metals values in eggs during the first period – May, 2016



3.2. , 2017 .
Fig. 3.2. Presentation of heavy metals values in eggs during the second period – December, 2017



As we have seen, the Lead is only heavy metal which overcomes the threshold value of Pb presence in the eggs. There are many possibilities of the soil being contaminated with lead. Lead occurs naturally in the environment, but it often occurs at higher levels in soils affected by human activity. Gardening may increase the lead into the soil. The contaminated air, soil and contaminated food may be the sources of lead presence in the eggs. In Kosovo, the lead was present in fuel sources until 1970th. Every plant that is grown may be contaminated with lead, making the plants dangerous for chicken because the chickens look for their feed directly in the grass. The assured food for a long time in glass package, or imported food from places which used canned food can cause presence of lead in the industrial eggs. The other lead sources may be caused by discharged materials, useless article such as dyer containing lead, fried potatoes etc. Exposure to lead can be associated with health. As it was mentioned above, lead causes poison into metabolic system and it is a neurotoxin that binds essential enzymes and several other cellular components and inactivates them. The symptoms of lead poison are haemopoietic, nervous,

gastrointestinal and renal systems. Lead can pose a health concern, especially for young children. Lead can harm a young child's growth, behavior, and ability to learn.

4.

(Cu, Pb, Zn)

Pb

Pb
9-10%.

Zn

Cu

1-2%

Zn

4. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the determined results of heavy metals (Cu, Pb, Zn), we can conclude the toxic element of Pb in the industrial egg indicates higher level than threshold limit due to malnutrition or the use of artificial food in those farms which has lead in increasing of Pb and Cu greater than in the eggs of the villages, around 9-10% higher. Around 1-2 % of Zn level was found to be higher in eggs samples taken in two villages than Zn level in industrial eggs samples.

The most influential factors in contamination of eggs with heavy metals are contaminated food, air pollution, water pollution, and heavy metal gathering in cereals used for chickens feeding and other foods taken indirectly.

Considering the negative effects in human health caused by heavy metals, especially by Pb, it is recommended to pay serious attention to pollutant discharge into the environment; residue of heavy metals in the foodstuffs and control of heavy metals content during the production process of poultry foods.

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