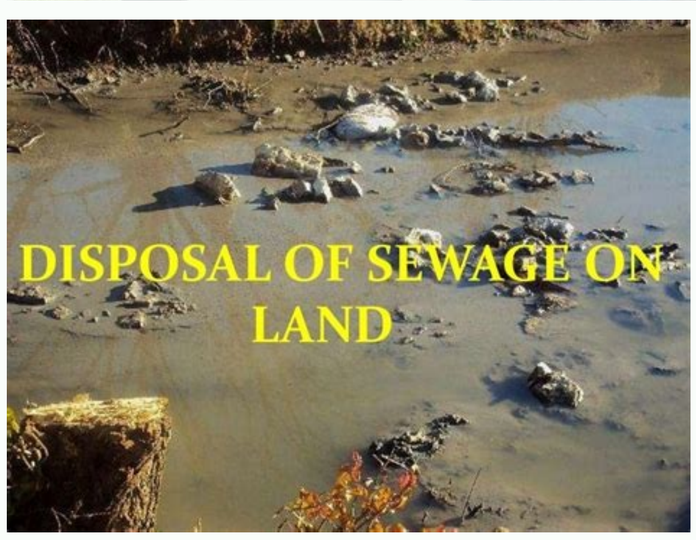
Sewage water treatment plant ppt



Types of sewage treatment plant ppt. Meaning of sewage treatment plant. Wastewater treatment plants in texas. Sewage water treatment plant ppt presentation.

Full PDF PackageDownload Full PDF PackageThis PaperA short summary of this paper37 Full PDFs related to this paperDownloadPDF Pack 1. A PROJECT ON... SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT DESIGN & REUSE OF ENERGY Under the direction of... MENTOR: Mrs. Meghana vekariya (Civil Engg.) Civil engineering department, semester 5 DALIA INSTITUTE OF DIPLOMA STUDIES,KANERA 2. INTRODUCTION Sewage treatment is the process of removing contaminants from wastewater and household sewage, both effluents and domestic. It includes physical, chemical, and biological processes to remove physical, chemical and biological contaminants. Its objective is to produce an environmentally safe fluid waste stream and a solid waste suitable for disposal or reuse . The objective of sewage treatment is to produce a disposable effluent without causing harm to the surrounding environment, and prevent pollution. 3. IMPORTANCE OF SEWAGE WATER TREATMENT PLANT:It is very important to provide some degree of treatment to wastewater before it can be used for agricultural or landscape irrigation or for aquaculture. The principal objective of sewage treatment is generally to allow human effluents to be disposed of without danger to human health or unacceptable damage to the natural environment. According to a research, a large number of people die from water born diseases in most of the developing countries. Therefore, it is very important to get the proper treatment of the water for a healthy living. 4. SOURCES OF WASTE WATER Human waste Washing water Rainfall collected on roofs, yards, hard-standings domestic sources Direct ingress of river water Highway drainage Industrial waste 5. WASTE WATER TREATMENT PROCEDURE Sewage treatment generally involves three stages, called PRIMARY TREATMENT SECONDARY TREATMENT TERTIARY TREATMENT 6. TYPES OF THE TREATMENT PROCESS 7. PRIMARY TREATMENT Primary treatment removes materials that can be easily collected from the raw sewage before they damage or clog the pumps and sewage lines of primary treatment clarifiers trash, tree limbs, leaves, branches etc.. The settled and floating materials are removed and the remaining liquid may be discharged or subjected to secondary treatment. 8. BAR SCREENING The influent sewage water passes through a bar screen to remove all large objects like cans, rags, sticks, plastic packets etc. carried in the sewage stream. This is most commonly done with an automated mechanically raked bar screen in modern plants serving large populations, whilst in smaller or less modern plants, a manually cleaned screen may be used. 9. BAR SCREENING 10. GRIT REMOVAL PROCESS Pre-treatment may include a sand or grit channel or chamber, where the velocity of the incoming sewage is adjusted to allow the settlement of sand, grit, stones, and broken glass. These particles are removed because they may damage pumps and other equipment. 11. Sr. No. Population Rate of water Supply Lpcd Rate of sewage Produced lpcd 1. Up to 20000 110 90 2. 20000 to 50000 110 to 150 90 to 120 3. 50000 to 200000 150 to180 120 to 150 4. 2 lakhs to 5 lakhs 180 to 210 150 to 170 5. 5 lakhs to 10 lakhs 210 to 240 170 to 190 6. Above 10 lakhs 240 to 270 190 to 200 Rate of sewer produce per population 12. Primary sedimentation tank for sludge removal 13. SECONDARY TREATMENT Secondary treatment removes dissolved and suspended biological matter. Secondary treatment is typically performed by indigenous, water-borne micro-organisms in a managed habitat. Secondary treatment may require a separation process to remove the microorganisms from the treated water prior to discharge or tertiary treatment. 14. Secondary sedimentation tank 15. ACTIVATED SLUDGE In general, activated sludge plants encompass a variety of mechanisms and processes that use dissolved oxygen to promote the growth of biological flock that substantially removes organic material. 16. HIGH RATE TRICKLING FILTERS In older plants and those receiving variable loadings, trickling filter beds are used where the settled sewage liquor is spread onto the surface of a bed made up of coke, limestone chips or specially fabricated plastic media. Biological films of bacteria, protozoa and fungi form on the media’s surfaces and eat or otherwise reduce the organic content. 17. ROTATING BIOLOGICAL CONTACTORS Rotating biological contactor contain a number of rotating discs on a shaft submerged in a tank partially or completely filled with liquid, Bio-film grows in immobilized form on the surface of a large number of closely spaced discs partially in the air space above the reactor. 18. TERTIARY TREATMENT : The purpose of tertiary treatment is to provide a final treatment stage to raise the effluent quality before it is discharged to the receiving environment (sea, river, lake, ground, etc.). More than one tertiary treatment process may be used at any treatment plant. If disinfection is practiced, it is always the final process. It is also called "effluent polishing." 19. FILTRATION Sand filtration removes much of the residual suspended matter. Filtration over activated carbon, also called carbon adsorption, removes residual toxins. 20. SLUDGE DRYING BEDS When a liquid sludge is produced, further treatment may be required to make it suitable for final disposal . Typically, sludge's are thickened (dewatered) to reduce the volumes transported off-site for disposal. There is no process which completely eliminates the need to dispose of biosolids. 21. CHLORINATION Chlorination is a water treatment that destroys disease-causing bacteria, nuisance bacteria, parasites and other organisms. Chlorination also oxidizes iron, manganese and hydrogen sulfide so they can be filtered out. 1 Sewage Treatment 2 Urban Waste Water Sewage: What is in it? Waste Water Treatment PlantsWastewater produced by residential and commercial establishments and discharged into sewers What is in it? Domestic waste Industry Rainwater run-off Waste Water Treatment Plants 3 Treatment Pre-treatment Primary treatment Secondary treatmentTertiary treatment Sludge treatment Sludge disposal 4 Pre-treatment Grit traps Screens Mechanical Landfill or recycledSlow down flow rate to allow coarse grit to settle out Screens Remove large debris (large organic matter) Remove suspended solids Mechanical Landfill or recycled 5 Primary Treatment Physical separation of solids/greases from the wastewater Primary settling tank. Removes materials that can be easily collected Fats, oils, and greases (FOG) Sand, gravels and rocks (grit) Larger solids (human waste etc) Solids sink Oils and greases floats 6 Primary Sedimentation Tank 7 Secondary Treatment Removes dissolved organic materialActivated sludge Aeration Sedimentation Trickling filter beds Using aerobic biological processes to consume soluble organic contaminants Oxygen Substrate Bacteria Protozoa Fixed film or suspended growth Form oxidised products which are easily removed 8 Activated Sludge and AerationAddition of solids rich in micro-organisms and dissolved oxygen Promotes the growth of biological flocs Helps decompose organic matter 9 Trickling Filter Beds Sewage sprinkled over porous materialContains micro-organisms Breaks down organic matter Reduces BOD Rotating arms Beds of: Coke Limestone Plastic Large surface area Drains collect water and provide oxygen May need recirculation 10 11 Sedimentation Secondary settlement Scrapers used toNeed to remove micro-organisms Clarifier separates humus solids Scrapers used to Solids may be re-circulated Sewage may be ready for discharge: Effluent 12 Tertiary Treatment Raise effluent quality before dischargeSpecifically to ‘ESAs’ Phosphate and nitrogen removal Particularly in ‘NSAs and ‘NVZs’ Disinfection Pathogen removal UV light treatment Ozone treatment Chlorination But can lead to chlorofoam Both ozone and chlorination 13 14 . defra. gov. uk/ERDP/docs/swchapter/section11/topography 15 Phosphate removal Biologically: Chemically:Bacteria enriched and accumulate large quantities of phosphorus within their cells separated from the treated water Biosolids Chemically: Precipitation Phosphates are less soluble than nitrates Can be expensive 16 Nitrogen removal Harder process BacteriaNitrates are very soluble Bacteria Oxidation of ammonia (NH3) to nitrite (NO2) Nitrite oxidation to nitrate (NO3-) (Denitrification) Nitrogen gas is released to the atmosphere 17 Micro-straining Removes small aquatic plants and algaeRevolving drum covered with a very fine stainless steel mesh. Does not remove micro-organisms or dissolved chemicals 18 Sludge Treatment Sewage sludge:Semi-fluid mass of sediment resulting from treatment of water, sewage and/or other wastes Further treatment may be required to make it suitable for final disposal Thickened (dewatered) reduce the volumes transported off-site for disposal 19 Anaerobic Digestion Digestors Anaerobic bacteriareduces BOD Anaerobic bacteria complex organic materials are broken down Produces: Methane CO2 Produces biogas: Electricity Heating 20 Sludge Disposal 1. Sewage treatment DR AMRUT SWAMI DEPT. OF COMMUNITY MEDICINE 2. sewage Sewage is waste water from community, containing solid & liquid excreta, derived from houses, street & yard washings, factories & industries. Sullage: Waste water which does not contain human excreta. 3. Amount of sewage that flows in sewers depends upon: Habits of the people Time of the day The average amount of sewage which flows through the sewerage system in 24 hours is called the “dry weather flow” 4. Health aspects Environmental problems: Creation of nuisance, unsightliness & unpleasant odours Breeding of flies & mosquitoes Pollution of soil & water supplies Contamination of food Increase in the incidence of disease 5. Composition of sewage 99.9 % - water 0.1 % - Solids (Organic & inorganic) (suspension & solution) Offensive odour is because of decomposition of organic matter 1 gm of faeces contains 1000 million of E. coli, 10 to 100 million of faecal streptococci & 1 to 10 million spores of Cl. Perfringens. 6. Aims of sewage purification To “stabilize” the organic matter so that it can be disposed off safely To convert the sewage water into an effluent of an acceptable standard of purity which can be disposed off in to land, rivers or sea. 7. “strength” of sewage Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD): Amount of oxygen absorbed by a sample of sewage during a specified period, generally 5 days, at a specified temperature, generally 20º C for the aerobic destruction or use of organic matter by living organisms. If the BOD is 300 mg/L & above – strong 100 mg/L – weak 8. Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD): measures the oxygen equivalent of that portion of the organic matter in a sample which is susceptible to oxidation by a strong chemical oxidiser. Suspended Solids: 100 mg/L – weak 500 mg/L – strong 9. Decomposition of organic matter 1. Aerobic process: Most efficient method of reduction of sewage Requires continuous supply of free dissolved oxygen Organic matter is broken down into simpler compounds like CO2, water, ammonia, nitrites, nitrates & sulphates by the action of bacterial organisms including fungi & protozoa 10. 2. Anaerobic process: Effective when sewage is highly concentrated & contains plenty of solids. End products of the decomposition are methane, ammonia, CO2 & H2. Reactions are slower & mechanism of decomposition extremely complex. 11. Modern sewage treatment Primary treatment: Solids are separated from the sewage by screening & sedimentation & subjected to anaerobic digestion 12. Modern sewage treatment Secondary treatment: Effluent is subjected to aerobic oxidation 13. Primary treatment 14. 1. Screening Metal screen – to intercept large floating objects like pieces of wood, rags, masses of garbage & dead animals – to prevent clogging. Screen consists of vertical or inclined steel bars set at 5 cm apart. Screenings are removed from time to time, either manually or mechanically & disposed off by trenching or burial. 15. 2. Grit chamber Narrow chamber of 10 to 20 meters in length. Maintain a constant velocity of 1 foot per second, with a detention period of 30 seconds to 1 minute. Function is to allow settlement of heavier solids like sand & gravel, which is removed periodically & disposed off by plain dumping or trenching. 16. 3. Primary sedimentation Large rectangular tank. Sewage flows very slowly at 1 – 2 feet per minute. Sewage spends 6 – 8 hours in the tank. Sedimentation of suspended matter – 50-70% solids settle down. 30-40% reduction in the number of coliform organisms. 17. Organic matter which settles down is called as ‘sludge’ & removed mechanically. Fat & grease rise to the surface – ‘scum’ – removed from time to time & disposed off. Microorganisms present in the sewage attack complex organic solids & break them down into simpler soluble substances & ammonia. 18. If sewage contains organic trade wastes, it is treated with chemicals like lime, aluminium sulphate & ferrous sulphate. 19. Secondary treatment One of the following methods: 1. Trickling filter method 2. Activated sludge process 20. 1. Trickling filter method Bed of crushed stones, 1-2 m deep & 2-30 m in diameter, depending on size of population. Effluent from primary sedimentation tank is sprinkled uniformly on the surface of the bed by a revolving device. Device consists of hollow pipes having row of holes. Pipes keep rotating, sprinkling the effluent in a thin film on the surface of the filter. 21. A very complex biological growth consisting of algae, fungi, protozoa & bacteria occurs over the surface & down through the filter – known as zoogleal layer. As the effluent percolates through the filter bed, it gets oxidized by the bacterial flora in the zoogleal layer – biological action. Do not need rest pauses, because wind blows freely through the beds supplying the oxygen needed by zoogleal flora. 22. Zoogleal layer lives, grows & dies. The dead matter sloughs off, breaks away & is washed down the filter. It is a light green, flocculent material called ‘humus’. Oxidized sewage is now led into the secondary sedimentation tanks or humus tanks 23. 2. Activated sludge process “Heart” of the process is ‘aeration tank’ The effluent from primary sedimentation tank is mixed sludge drawn from the final settling tank (known as activated sludge or return sludge, rich culture of aerobic bacteria) Proportion of activated sludge to incoming effluent is 20 to 30 %. 24. Mixture is subjected to aeration in the aeration chamber for 6-8 hours. Aeration is accomplished by mechanical agitation or by forcing compressed air continuously from the bottom of the aeration tank. During this process, organic matter of the sewage gets oxidized into CO2, nitrates & water with the help of aerobic bacteria in the activated sludge. 25. Typhoid & cholera organisms are destroyed. This plant occupies less space, requires skilled operations. Best suited for larger cities. 26. Secondary sedimentation Oxidized sewage is detained for 2-3 hours. Sludge that is collected is called as ‘aerated sludge’ or ‘activated sludge’ because it is fully aerated. It is inoffensive, rich in bacteriae, nitrogen & phosphates – if dehydrated, it is valuable manure. 27. Part of the activated sludge is pumped back into the aeration tanks in the activated sludge process & rest pumped into the sludge digestion tanks for treatment & disposal. 28. Methods of sludge disposal 29. 1. Sludge digestion If incubated under favourable conditions of temperature & pH, it undergoes anaerobic auto-digestion in which complex solids are broken down into water, CO2, methane & ammonia. Volume is reduced. Takes 3 – 4 weeks or longer Residue is inoffensive, sticky & tarry mud which will dry readily & form excellent manure. Methane gas released can be used for heating & lighting purpose 30. 2. Sea disposal Sea coast towns & cities can dispose of sludge by pumping it into the sea. 31. 3. Land Sludge can be disposed of by composting with town refuse. 32. Disposal of effluent 33. 1. Disposal by dilution Disposal into water sources like rivers & streams. Effluent is diluted & impurities are oxidized by the dissolved oxygen in water. Effluent must be rendered free from pathogenic organisms by chlorination. It is recommended that effluent should not have more than 30 mg/L of suspended solids & BOD should not be more than 20 mg/L 34. 2. Disposal on land If suitable land is available the effluent can be used for irrigation purpose. E.g., the Okhla Sewage Treatment Plant in Delhi 35. Other methods of sewage disposal 1. Sea outfall 2. River outfall 3. Oxidation ponds 4. Oxidation ditches 36. 1. Sea outfall Sea coast towns & cities may dispose off their sewage by discharging it into the sea. Purification takes place by dilution & solids get slowly oxidized. Drawback – offensive solid matter may be washed back to the shore & create public nuisance. 37. 2. River outfall Raw sewage should never be discharged into rivers. It should be purified first. 38. 3. Land treatment (sewage farming) After grit removal, screening & short period of settlement, sewage may be applied to land, if sufficient & suitable (porous soil) land is available. Land is first laid into ridges & furrows. Sewage is fed into furrows intermittently & crops are grown on the ridges. Crops which do not come in contact with sewage & likely to be eaten raw are found suitable. 39. Drawbacks: May not be possible to operate during rainy season. Have to use alternate method. If not managed properly, farms will stink – “sewage sickness” – because of lack of sufficient aeration & rest pauses to the land. 40. 4. Oxidation pond Known as – waste stabilization pond, redox pond, sewage lagoons, etc. Open, shallow pool 1 to 1.5 m deep with an inlet & outlet. To qualify as oxidation pond, there must be presence of Algae, certain type of bacteria which feed on decaying organic matter & sunlight 41. Organic matter is oxidized by bacteria to simple chemical compounds like CO2, ammonia & water. 42. The algae with the help of sunlight, utilize CO2, water & inorganic minerals for their growth – mutual beneficial biological balance between algae & bacteria. 43. Oxygen needed for oxidation is derived from atmosphere but mostly from the algae which liberates oxygen under the influence of sunlight. 44. Sunlight is important factor in functioning of oxidation pond. Oxidation ponds are mainly aerobic during sunshine hours & some hours of the night. In remaining hours of the night, bottom layers are mainly anaerobic. Effluent may be treated for land irrigation or discharged into water sources after appropriate treatment. 45. 5. Oxidation ditches Use of mechanical rotors for extended aeration Land required is less as compared to oxidation ponds. These are low-cost treatment methods for the purification of sewage.

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