Reuse of Treated Effluent From Existing 400 Kl/D S.T.P.

Susmita S Bodhe[1], Dr. P.B. Nagarnaik[2]
[1]Dept of Civil Engineering
[2]Professor, Dept of Civil Engineering
[1, 2] G. H. Raisoni College of Engineering, Nagpur

Abstract- *In the current reality where new water shortage is expanding quickly it is our duty to withdraw the wastewater and make it reusable for various purposes so the new water request could be decreased. The treated gushing can be reused from multiple points of view like splashing the water in the fields, washing of autos present in the grounds, planting, water system in neighbourhood town, and so forth. So there are different sorts of wastewater treatment process some of them which are ASP, MBBR, MBR, UASBR, SBR, Anaerobic Digestion, Electro-coagulation, Trickle-Bed Reactor, Ultra-Filtration and that's only the tip of the iceberg. In any case, most broadly utilized are ASP, MBBR, and UASBR. This exploration paper manages the MBBR Technology as the BOD, COD and TSS evacuation effectiveness of MBBR Technology is a lot higher than different innovations on account of the nearness of little bio media in the air circulation tank which upgrades the bacterial provinces in the bio-media henceforth the pace of deterioration of the muck present in the chamber is expanded. This procedure is regularly utilized in the current ASP based procedure to build its productivity and reusing of the muck isn't required in this technique.*

I. INTRODUCTION

The primary concentrated of the paper is on M.B.B.R Technique. The MBBR framework comprises of an air circulation tank with extraordinary plastic media where the development of microscopic organisms is strengthened. The transporters are made of a material with a thickness near the thickness of water and are blended in the tank by air circulation component. The instrument doesn't require reusing of slime. The MBBR framework is by and large added to the current ASP to improve the limit of the framework. In Membrane Bio Reactor (MBR) film forms like microfiltration and ultra-filtration are gotten together with an organic treatment process like ASP, and this procedure is presently broadly utilized in mechanical and civil wastewater treatment. The Sequential Batch Reactor (SBR) process treats wastewater after a yield from anaerobic absorption which is advanced in groups and from there on the air circulation is given through the blend of wastewater and actuated slop which diminishes the natural issue for example Body and COD. Upstream Anaerobic Sludge Blanket Reactor (UASBR) process incorporates anaerobic assimilation and produces methane in thedigester, the effectiveness is exceptionally high in this procedure of treating household wastewater.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

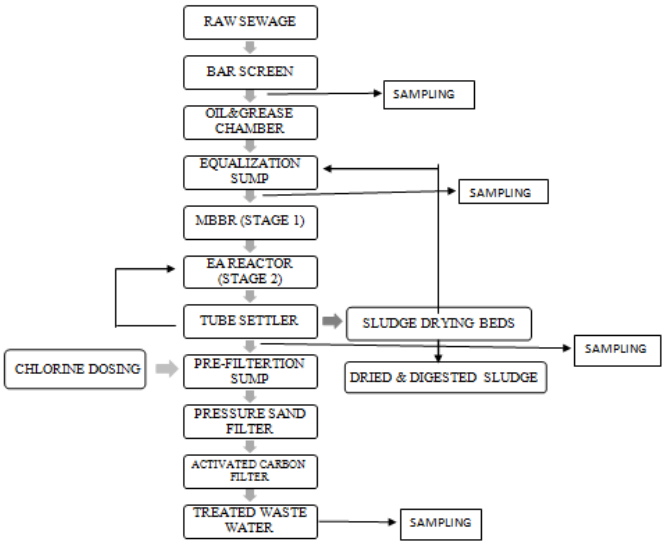
NAME OF JOURNAL / UNIVERSITY	TITLE OF PAPER	FINDING AND CONCLUSION
Journal of Water Resource Engineering & Pollution Studies Volume 4 Issue 3	Design of 100KLD STP Using MBBR Technology at MITRC, Alwar	To reduce the foul smell from STP use of 'GOLDEN DECOMPOSER' that is prepared by 'ASHA JYOTI EnviTech' is needed.
Springer Science + Business Media B.V. 2008	Efficiency evaluation of sewage treatment plants with different technologies in Delhi (India)	To increase the effectiveness of STP, treatment systems must be properly operated and maintained, sources of untreated wastewater must be identified and accordingly existing facilities to be improved.
Civil Engineering and Urban Planning: An International Journal(CiVEJ)Vol.2, No.3, September 2015	Performance evaluation of 9 MLD sewage treatment plant at Gurgaon and cost-effective measures in treatment process	Appropriate technology should be reasonably selected for a certain degree of treatment. The tertiary process should not be an economic burden for society.
International Journal of Advance Research, Ideas and Innovations in Technology	Evaluation of STPs in Jamshedpur city: design of a 45mld STP and reuse option in Jamshedpur city	It was concluded that the treatment facilities in Jamshedpur are designed in such a way that they treat wastewater to a certain level that is not suitable for reuse for domestic purposes; it can be disposed of only in rivers that are practically not used in industry and agriculture. A certain change in the current treatment process will definitely be a solution, and the idea of the proposed treatment process will be very useful for the reuse of treated wastewater in the city.

III. MATERIALS AND METHODS

For execution assessment of the sewage treatment plant, tests were gathered at different stages i.e., at bay crude sewage, auxiliary treatment (SBR outlet) and during tertiary treatment after Multi grade channels and Activated carbon channels and post Ultra channels. The testing method utilized was snatch inspecting. Tests were gathered for 8 months of a year from July 2019 to February 2020. After assortment the samplers were safeguarded in the profound cooler kept up at a

temperature of 4oC. All the testing system has been received structure the standard techniques, APHA [5]. Every parameter was tried on three examples and the normal worth is being accounted for. Any deviation of results over 10% was disposed of.

IV. PROCESS FLOW DIAGRAM



V. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

The average values of parameter for the samples collected from July 2019 to February 2020 have been shown in table 1. It can be seen that SBR has removed most of the inorganic and organic impurities as maximum reduction in TSS, TDS, BOD and COD have been observed. After post filters the left-over impurities were further reduced due to the filtration mechanism of the media. The maximum reduction was observed for BOD. After membrane filter (ultra-filtration) slight reduction in all parameter were observed. However, the pH increases slightly.

Table 1: Average results from July 2019 to February 2020

Sr. No.	Parameters	Unit	Frequency	Average			
				STP Inlate	After Oil&Grease	After Tube Settler	STP Outlet
1	pH	-	Weekly	7.1	7.4	7.6	7.8
2	Oil & Grease	mg/l	Weekly	15	10	5	1
3	BOD at 27° C	mg/l	Weekly	86	72	46	26
4	COD	mg/l	Weekly	197	170	110	61
5	TSS	mg/l	Weekly	421	328	239	133
6	TDS	mg/l	Weekly	1108	1050	1015	973

VI. DISCUSSION

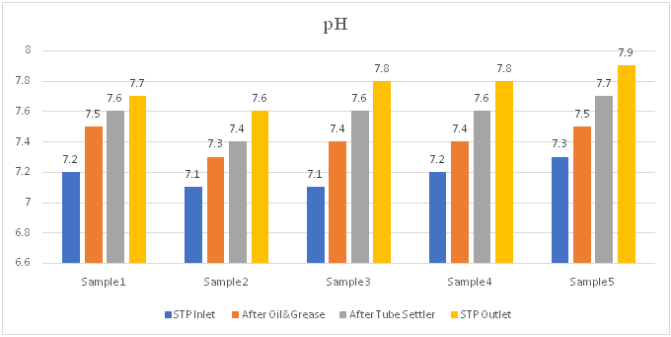


FIG. 1

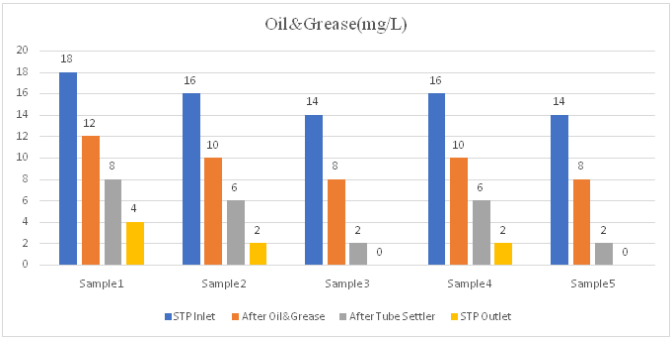


FIG. 2

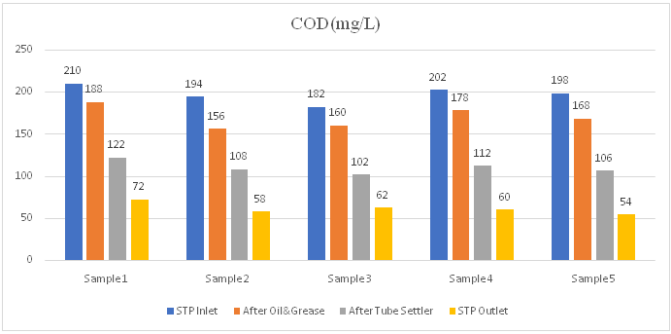
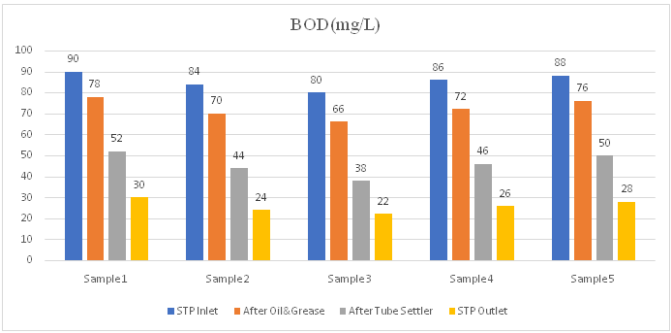


FIG. 3



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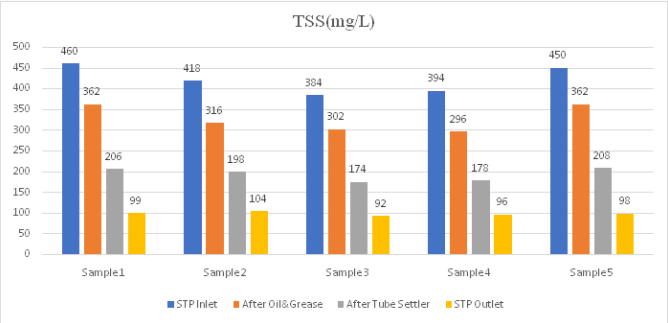

FIG. 5

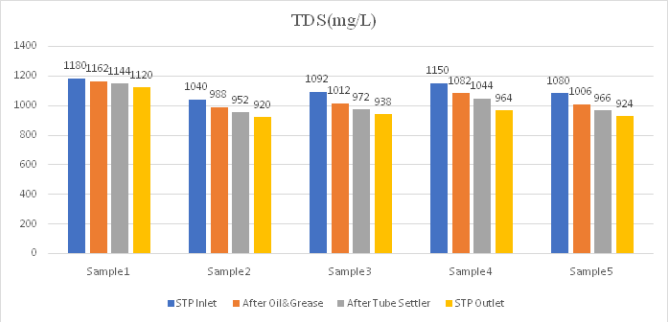

FIG. 6

Fig: Characteristics pattern of pH, Oil&Grease, COD, BOD, TSS, TDSat different units of STP.

The capacity of plant is 400 KLD. The characteristics patterns of pH, Oil & Grease, COD, BOD, TSS, TDS, MLSS, MLVSS is as shown in graphs. The maximum pH for Influent is 7.3 and that for Effluent is 7.9. The maximum value of Oil & Grease for Influent is 18 mg/L and for Effluent is 4 mg/L. The maximum COD for Influent is 210 mg/L and that for Effluent is 72 mg/L. The maximum BOD for Influent is 90 mg/L followed by 30 mg/L value for Effluent. The maximum TSS for influent is 460 mg/L followed by 164 mg/L TSS for Effluent. The maximum TDS for influent is 1180 mg/L followed by 1144 mg/L for Effluent.

VII. CONCLUSION

From this investigation it is inferred that to fulfill the expanding water need the waste water ought to be reused. Tertiary treatment of waste water is required to reuse it for different applications. Likewise, the suitable innovation ought to be reasonably being picked for a specific level of treatment. The treated water dependent on its last quality can be additionally chosen for various applications. The tertiary procedure ought not be a financial weight on the general public. Consequently, compelling choice of the techniques and full usage is required.

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[12] Surendra Kumar, Miss. Sunayana, P.G. Student, Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, Madan Mohan Malaviya University of Technology, Gorakhpur. Assistant Professor, Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, Madan Mohan Malaviya University of Technology, Gorakhpur.

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