

INDUSTRIAL WATER MANAGEMENT

TREATMENT OPTIONS

***Richard Hill
Whitewater Ltd, UK***

Wastewater Treatment Options

- *Treatment processes*
- *End of pipe treatment*
- *Segregation of waste streams*
- *At source treatment*

Treatment Processes

- *Physical*
- *Chemical*
- *Biological*
- *Advanced Oxidation Processes*

Treatment Processes

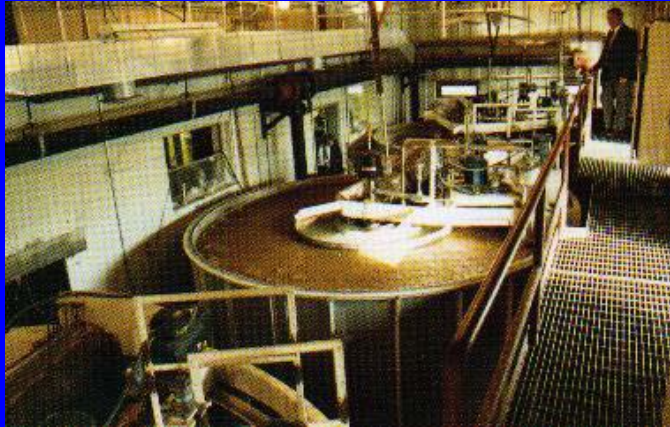
- *Diluting a wastewater to comply with discharge standards is not treatment*
- *Removing a contaminant from one phase into another is not the same as destroying it*

Treatment Processes

➤ *Physical*

- *membrane separation (MF, UF, RO)*
- *adsorption (GAC, silica, synthetics, etc)*
- *clarification*
- *stripping*
- *evaporation*

Treatment Processes



DAF plant - dairy effluent



Evaporator - utility effluent



UF Module

Treatment Processes

➤ *Chemical*

- *neutralisation*
- *precipitation*
- *coagulation*
- *oxidation/reduction*
- *ion exchange*
- *electrodialysis*

Treatment Processes



Reduction - copper plating effluent



Ion exchange plant



Lime neutralisation plant

Treatment Processes

➤ *Biological*

➤ *aerobic*

- *activated sludge*
- *nitrification*
- *N and P removal*
- *“designer bugs”*
- *fungi*
- *PACT*

➤ *Anaerobic*

Treatment Processes



Membrane bioreactor

Activated sludge plants

Treatment Processes

- *Membrane bioreactors*
 - *Activated sludge biology*
 - *Biomass separation by membrane*
 - *UF or MF*
 - *MLSS 5000-10000mg/l*
 - *Reduced footprint*
 - *Low turbidity permeate*
 - *Disinfected by filtration*
 - *Permeate suitable for re-use or RO feed*



Treatment Processes

➤ Submerged

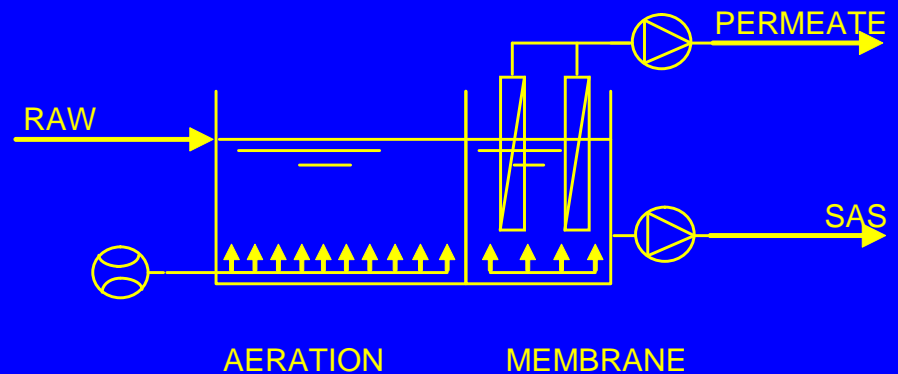
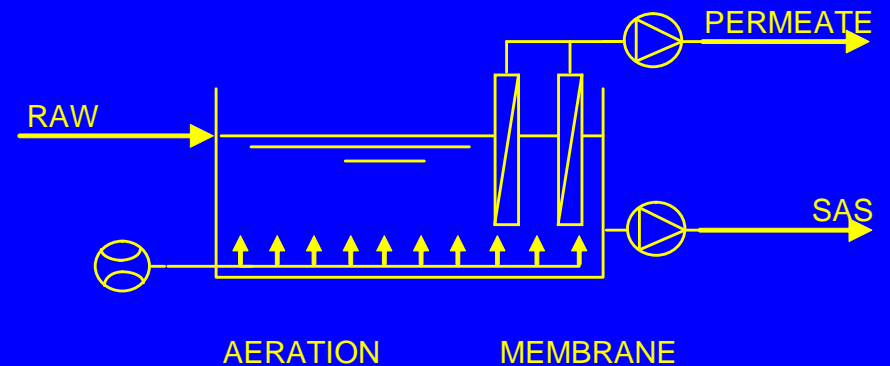
➤ Flat sheet

➤ Usually in aeration tank

➤ Aeration air reduces fouling

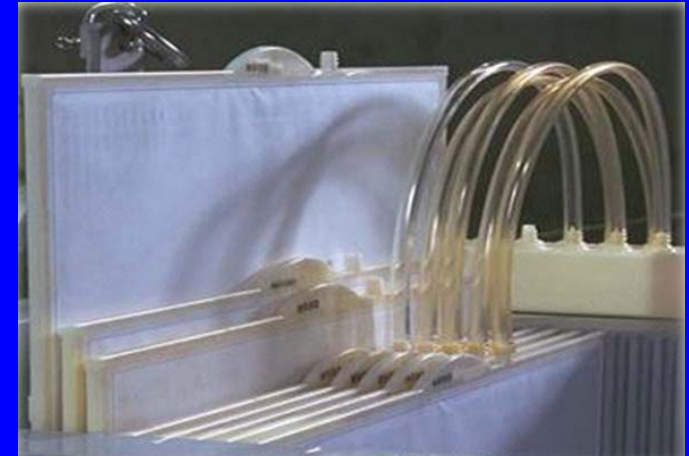
➤ Hollow fibre

➤ Usually separate tank with coarse bubble aeration for fouling control



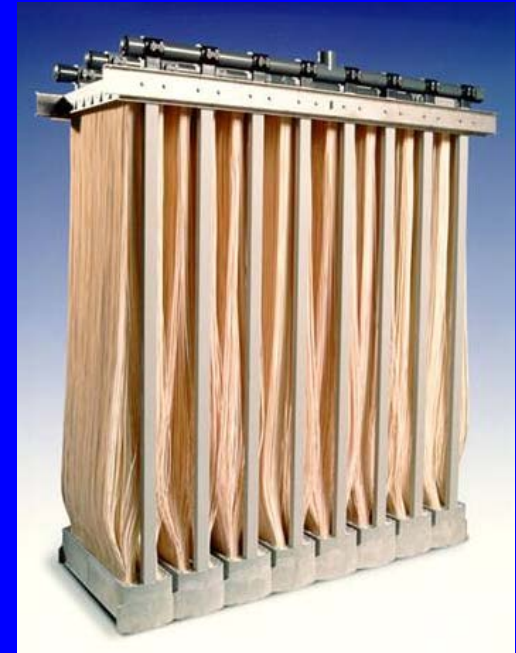
Treatment Processes

- *Flat sheet*
 - *Polyethylene*
 - *Formed as plate*
 - *Air bubbles keep surface clean*
 - *0.4 μ m pores*



Treatment Processes

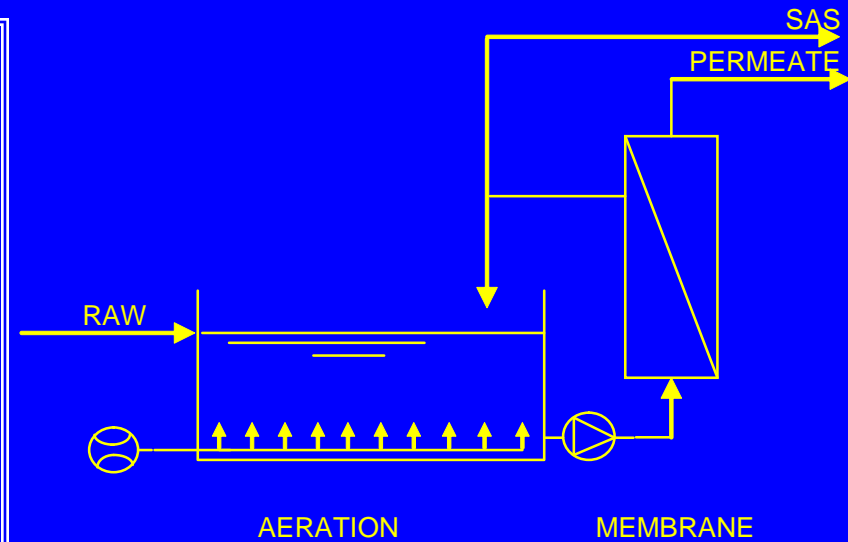
- *Hollow fibre*
 - *Formed as loose bundles*
 - *Air bubbles keep surface clean*
 - *May be in aeration tank or in a separate tank*
 - *0.4-2.8mm OD*
 - *Predominantly PVDF*



Treatment Processes

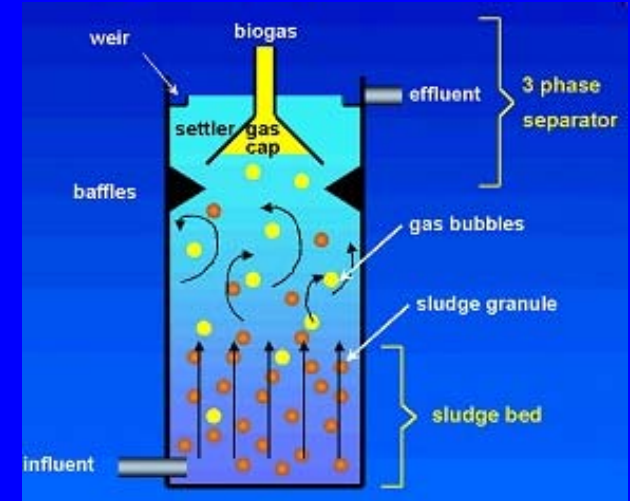
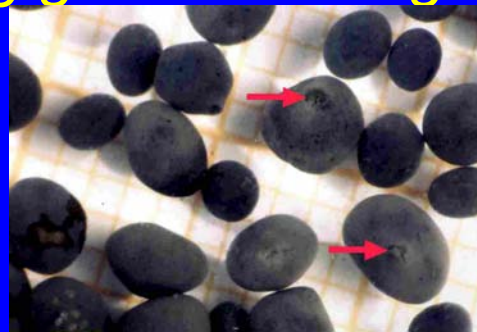
➤ External

- *Hollow fibre*
- *Formed as loose bundles*
- *Air bubbles keep surface clean*
- *May be in aeration tank or in a separate tank*
- *0.4-2.8mm OD*
- *Predominantly PVDF*



Treatment Processes

- **Upflow Anaerobic Sludge Blanket (UASB)**
 - *First Biothane plant at Gist Brocades, Delft 1985 Low sludge production*
 - *Mainly used in industrial wastewater treatment*
 - *Fast settling granular sludge*



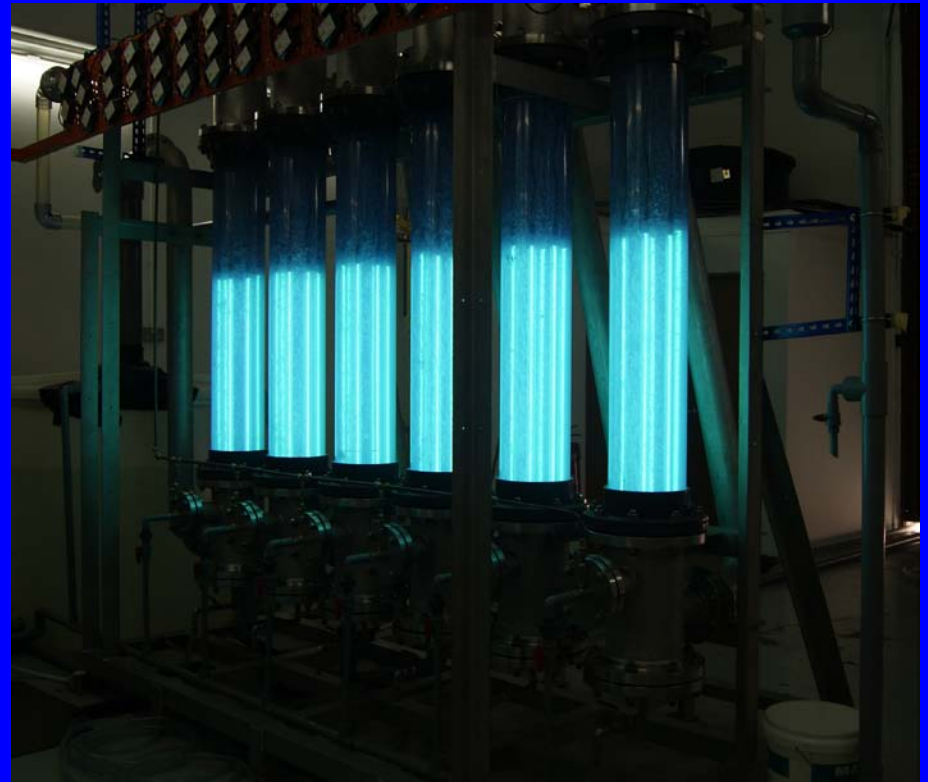
Treatment Processes

- *Advanced Oxidation Processes*
 - *generation of OH^\bullet*
 - *Fenton's Reagent ($\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 + \text{Fe}^{2+}$)*
 - *ozone/peroxide/UV*
 - *UV/ TiO_2*
 - *Ultrasonics*
 - *Wet air oxidation*
 - *Supercritical water oxidation*

Treatment Processes



Ozone generator



UV/Ozone reactor
UV irradiation chamber

Treatment Processes

*Pilot plant results for W3T ozone/UV unit
April 2012 treating Bandar Tun Razak STW FE*



Sample	COD (mg/L)	TOC (mg/L)	BOD (mg/L)	TOTAL COLIFORM (MPN)	E. COLI (MPN)	SUSPENDED SOLID (mg/L)	TURBIDITY (NTU)	pH	CONDUCTIVITY (µS/cm)
Raw IWK's effluent	16	5.9		198,630	54,750	5	2.12	7.08	261
Filtrate effluent	14	6.9		Not measured	Not measured	3.5	1.04	7.17	246
Effluent at W3T outlet (Treated effluent)	4	4.2		0	0	0.6	0.68	7.17	237
Treated effluent after 1 hour in product tank	3	4.7		Not measured	Not measured	1.4	0.42	7.22	217

Treatment Processes

Wet air oxidation

*Loprox® wet air oxidation plant
at Bayer treating 190tpd of
pharmaceutical manufacturing
wastewater commissioned 1993*

150 - 320°C

100 - 220 barg

Oxidation to CO₂, N₂, water

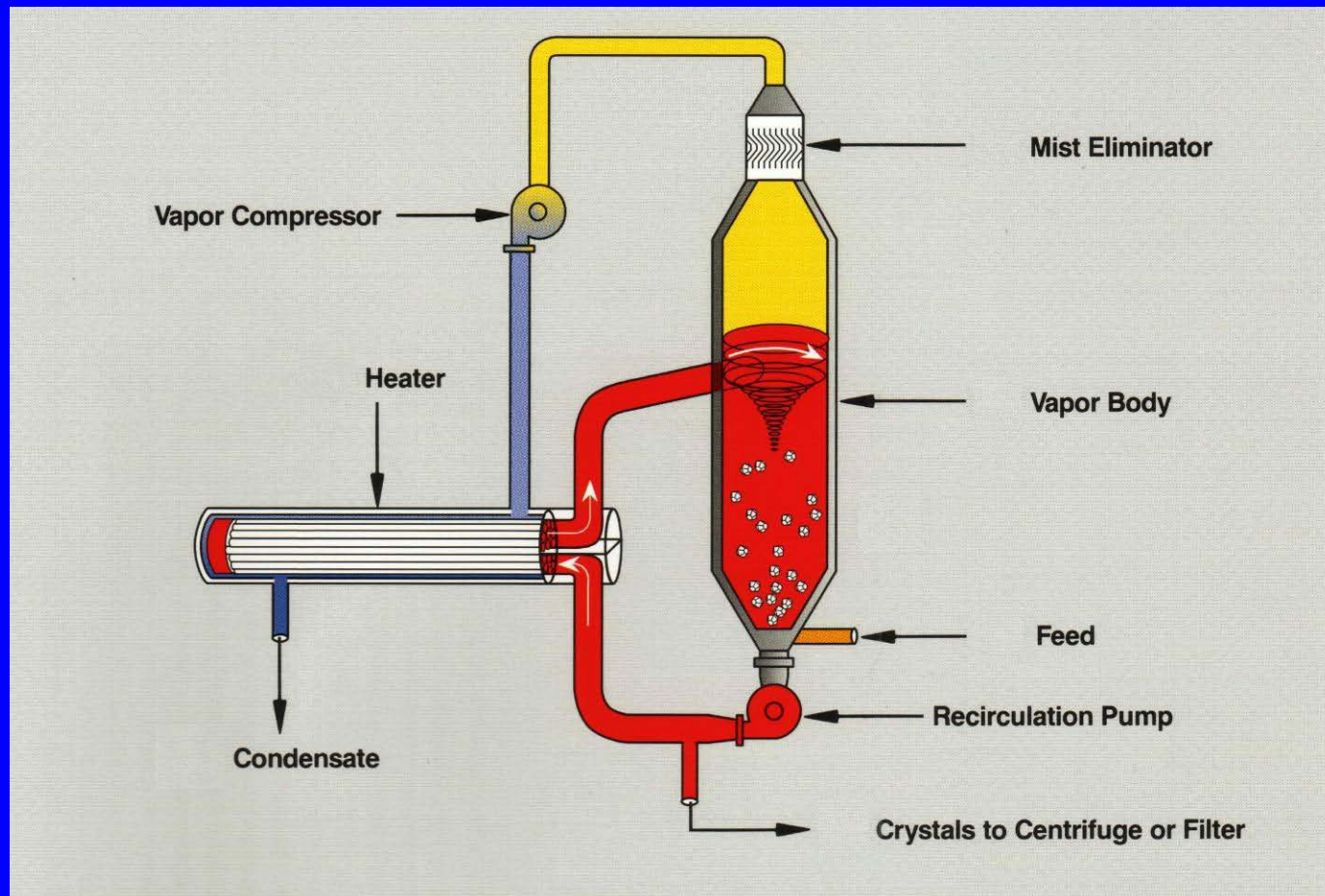
High capex and opex



ZERO LIQUID DISCHARGE

- *Technology*
 - *membrane separations*
 - *evaporation*
- *Limitations*
 - *atmospheric emissions*
 - *disposal of solid residue*
- *Economics*

ZERO LIQUID DISCHARGE



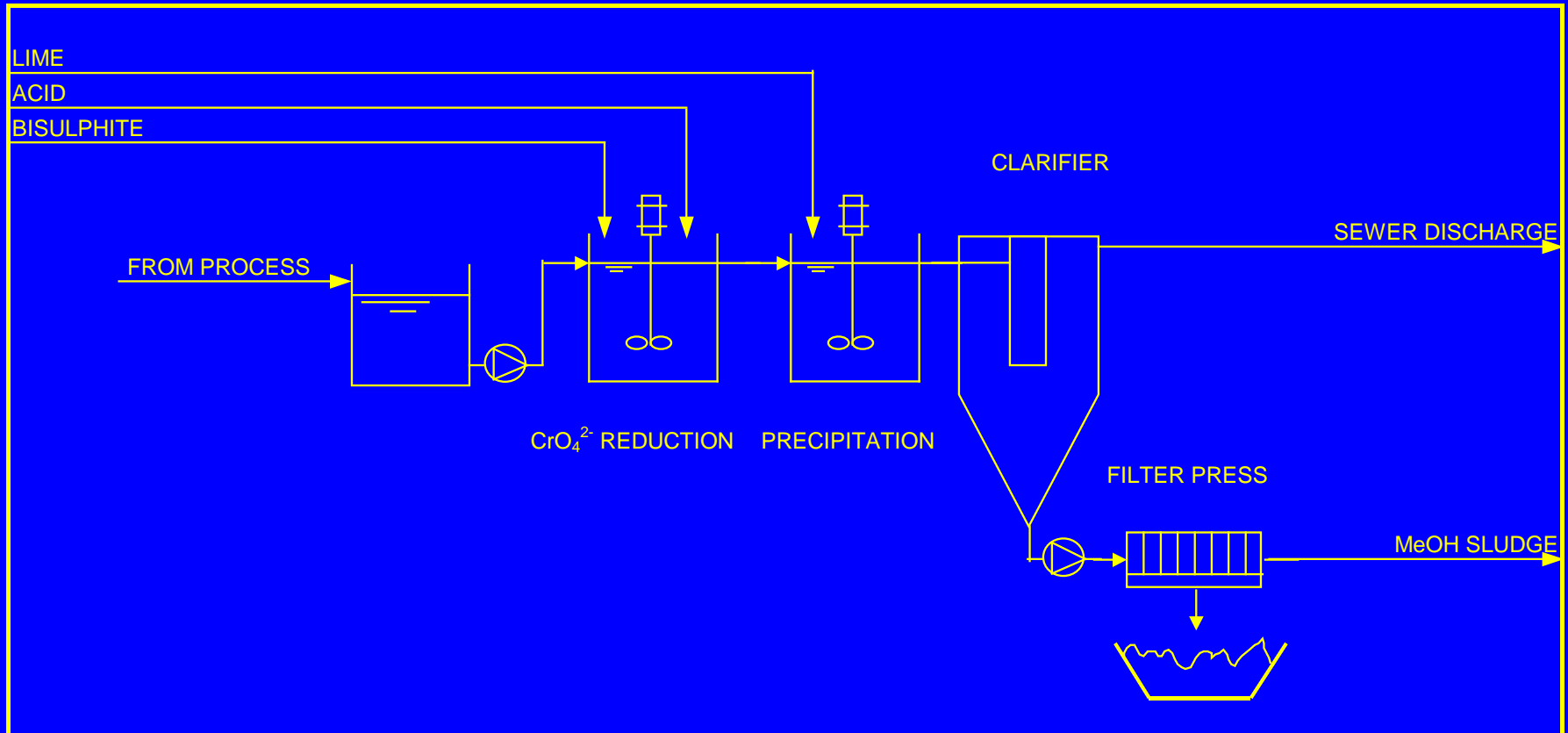
ZERO LIQUID DISCHARGE



End of Pipe Treatment

- *Simple to install*
- *High flow*
- *Mixture of contaminants*
- *Contaminant concentration may be low*
- *Difficult to achieve low residuals of specific contaminants*
- *Usually produces waste (eg sludge)*

End of Pipe Treatment



End of Pipe treatment for plating shop wastewater

Segregation of Wastes

- *Allows “at source” treatment*
- *Easy to implement on new build*
- *Identification of drains may be difficult in existing factories*
- *Problems of batch process industries*
 - *intermittent flows*
 - *varying composition in “campaigns”*

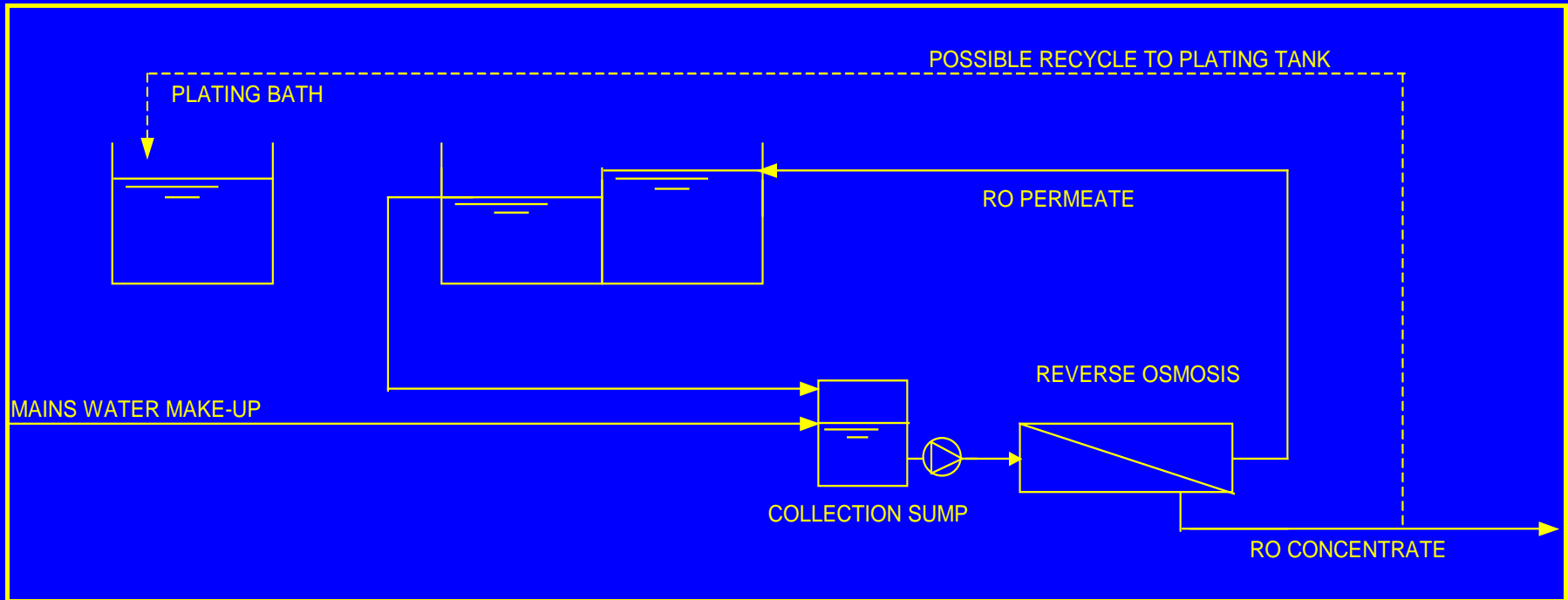
At Source Treatment

- *Flows are smaller*
- *Specific to individual contaminants*
- *Contaminants are present in lower volumes therefore higher concentration*
- *Plant is smaller*

At Source Treatment

- *At source treatment provides opportunities for recovery*
 - *water*
 - *raw materials*
 - *energy*
 - *biogas from anaerobic digestion*
 - *heat recovery from evaporation*

At Source Treatment



RO used at source to recover rinse water and plating solution

Wastewater Treatment Options

**SELECTING THE RIGHT
TREATMENT PROCESS**

CAN REDUCE COSTS !!!